The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Effect of the Financial Crisis in England.

Further Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

Great Sensation on the London Stock Exchange.

TWO MILLIONS EN ROUTE FOR THE UNITED STATES

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

NINTH VICTORY OF GEN. HAVELOCK.

SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

Loss of Two American Ships and Ten Lives on the English Coast.

Triumph of the American Mare "Prioress" at Newmarket.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, which sailed from Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th October, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the mails and passengers, and $300,000 in specie.

The screw-steamer *Jura* arrived at Cork from St. Johns, N. F., on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg for New-York, put into Liverpool to repair damage to her propeller, and sailed again for New-York on the 14th.

The American ship *Lexington*, recently reported ashore on the west Coast of Ireland, after having been got off, was totally lost near Valentia Island as she was being towed to Liverpool, and three men were drowned. The hawser broke during a violent storm, and the ship sunk.

The ship *Red Jacket*, from Melbourne, arrived at Liverpool, Oct. 13, with 70,000 ounces of gold. The [illegible] have been anticipated.

Later advices have been received in England from India. General Havelock fought and won his ninth battle on the 16th of August, after which he retired once more to Cawnpore to await the arrival of General Outram, with reinforcements. No attack had yet been made upon Delhi. Details of the news, which is important, will be found below.

The commercial intelligence from Great Britain is most important. In consequence of the news from the United States, received by the *Persia*, the Bank of England had again advanced its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Consols fell to 88¼ soon after, but on the day the *Baltic* left they had rallied to 88.

The London *News* is assured *on good authority, that a sum of 400,000 sovereigns is already actually engaged for shipment to the United States by an early opportunity.*

The race for the great Cesarewitch Handicap, at Newmarket, resulted in the triumph of Mr. Ten Broeck's *Prioress*. Thirty-four horses ran, and on the first attempt there was a dead heat between *Prioress*, *El Hakim* and *Queen Bess*. The deciding race between these three was won cleverly by *Prioress*, by a length and a half. The success of the American mare was greeted with great cheering, and *Prioress* immediately became first favorite in the betting for the Cambridgeshire stakes, to be run for at Newmarket on the 27th of October. Before the race 100 to 1 was laid against *Prioress*. The value of the stakes exceeded £2,000 sterling.

The celebrated American horse *Lecompte* died from an attack of colic. The horse *Pryor* had been stricken out of all his engagements for the present year.

The Earl of Fitzhardinge died on the 10th inst.

The newly-formed "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" was formally inaugurated by a public meeting at Birmingham on the 12th inst., Lords Brougham, John Russell, Stanley and other influential men were in attendance, and the meeting was expected to extend over a week. The Association proposes to occupy the ground in social and moral science, which the British Association holds in respect to the more material sciences.

Rev. Dr. Livingstone addressed a numerous meeting of the merchants of Liverpool on the 13th upon the development of the interior of Africa, for missionary and commercial purposes. His arguments were the same as those advanced in his addresses at Manchester and elsewhere.

The grand final review of the camp at Chalons took place on the 8th; the Emperor and some of the detachments left on the 10th, and on the 12th the camp was declared officially raised.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a report was still current of a contemplated meeting between the French and Austrian Emperors, to take place at Munich.

On the 3d inst., the Bank of France raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent. The funds closed that day at 66.70 for money and account.

Accounts from Madrid to the 7th October, represent that Bravo Murillo would most likely be charged by the Queen to form a new Cabinet.

The departure of Count Mirasol for Cuba to replace Gen. Concha was regarded as certain.

It was said that Senor Marfori, Governor of Madrid, was about to resign.

Madrid letters of the 8th report that Bravo Murillo had had an interview with the Queen, and had declined to undertake the formation of a Ministry.

Reports were current of apprehended disturbances in some parts of Italy, and the authorities were on the alert.

The health of the King of Prussia had undergone some improvement after copious bleeding. His malady was congestion of the brain.

General de Reyer, chief of the grand general staff of the Prussian army, is dead.

A dispatch from Berlin reports the King a shade better, although still in great danger.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that Prince Gortschakoff had addressed a confidential circular, relating to the Stuttgardt interview, to the Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts. It is said to be extremely pacific, and to recommend the maintenance of existing treaties.

The Emperor and Empress had made their solemn entry into Warsaw, and it is said that the reception on the part of the population was more friendly than any Russian monarch has ever met with before in the Polish capital.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

Effect of the American Panic in Europe.

From the London Times.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The unfavorable return from the Bank and the further fall in the American Exchanges, telegraphed from Liverpool on the arrival of the *Persia*, caused the funds to open this morning at a fresh decline of a quarter per cent, the market continuing to give way till near the termination of business. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 89⅛@¼, were first quoted 88⅞@¾. At this they remained for some time, but the excessive demand for money observable in the discount market, coupled with renewed withdrawals of gold, strengthened the impression that on Thursday next, or even previously, the Bank may find it necessary to go up to 6½ or 7 per cent., and sales were pressed till the price was 88⅝. Ultimately there was a slight reaction, and the final operations were at 88⅝@¾ for money, and 88¾@⅞ for the 10th of November. India Stock closed at 206@210; India Bonds, 25s.@30s. discount; and exchequer-bills, 5s.@8s. discount.

At the Bank of England the demand for discounts was excessive, the applications being more numerous than on any day for months past. This rush was doubtless not to provide for immediate wants so much as to anticipate the possibility of another upward movement on Monday, or, at all events, on Thursday.

The closing quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. 25c. for both money and account, showing a fall of nearly three-eighths per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has advanced to 7½.

About £80,000 of gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. As the shippers of bullion were among the principal sellers of Consols it is inferred that they are preparing to act on a still larger scale, and that they consider another immediate movement in the rate of discount inevitable.

The advices from America, telegraphed to London this morning, are not worse than had been anticipated. They show, however, that, although an early rebound may be possible, the mischief and confusion have now been too extensive not to require the lapse of many months for their consequences to be retrieved. The charge for discount at New-York is still apparently at the rate of from 24 to 36 per cent. per annum on the choicest paper, and from 60 to 72 per cent. for the secondary descriptions. At such a time the prices of all descriptions of stocks must, of course, be little more than nominal; but it appears that, although a further heavy reduction had taken place, there was a partial recovery before the departure of the mail. On the whole, it seems the distrust had certainly not increased; and a few days' pause under such circumstances usually promises a turn. The New-York Banks had fairly maintained their stock of specie, although they had been called upon for large supplies to support their correspondents in the interior, and another arrival from California was nearly due. As the stock during the previous week had received an addition of £270,000, and all that might arrive would be retained, it is evident that nothing short of some new and wholly unexpected development of mismanagement or fraud, or a sudden return of lunatic terror was likely to carry the crisis beyond its present point. The suspension of the Baltimore banks, which was arranged by a concerted resolution, is described to have had the anticipated effect of relieving the prevailing apprehensions in that city and throughout Maryland, and it is now announced that an arrangement equally general has been adopted at Philadelphia, and that the State Legislature of Pennsylvania has been convened to legalize such future measures as may be requisite. It is the duty of all banks, at periods of panic, unless they can see that they are in a position to meet every claim, to suspend at once, and not to allow the selfish people, who are the promoters of the calamity, to run off with assets which should be equally divided among all. Hence the present resolution must be regarded with satisfaction, although it is plain, from the way in which the New-York banks have stood their ground, that the necessity for it could have resulted only from gross mismanagement. It will, moreover, have the good effect of causing specie to flow to those points where suspension has been avoided, such as New-York, New-Orleans, &c. The impression that a year must elapse before the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks will be in a condition to resume specie payments will most likely be fully borne out, but unless the Legislatures of their respective States should commit the fault of allowing them to extend their issues during the period of inconvertibility this circumstance need not necessarily create much loss or annoyance. *With regard to the further effect which the panic will produce in Europe it is still to be hoped that the enormous inconvenience experienced from our non-receipt of remittances will not be aggravated by bullion in large sums being absolutely withdrawn from us.* The *Vanderbilt*, which was shortly to arrive, was expected to bring £100,000, it is presumed from France; but the uncertainties as to the duration of the panic are likely to limit any speculative shipments from England. Although it appears that some produce bills have been sold at New-York as low as 100, the profit on their purchase was doubtless considered not more than sufficient to cover the risk of their being drawn upon weak houses that might be found to be compromised by the failure of American correspondents. The chief danger of gold being sent hence to New-York is on account of the large additional purchases of securities which our capitalists have been tempted to make at present prices. A fall equal to about 4s. 6d. per quarter in wheat had led to the dispatch of several cargoes of wheat and flour to Liverpool, but the unfavorable rate of exchange operated greatly to counteract the apparent advantage to be realized from the prices in our markets. *As respects the commercial losses to be sustained on this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Paris.* Here it is feared Manchester, Bradford and Glasgow will suffer considerably. From the latter place a serious case of embarrassment is reported this afternoon.

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their rate of discount from 6 ₩ cent., which was adopted on Thursday last, to 7 ₩ cent.

This measure was fully anticipated, and, from the extent of the applications to-day, it is doubtful if a further movement will not immediately be found necessary. The amount of bullion withdrawn has been only £9,000, but it is asserted that £400,000 will be dispatched to New-York and Boston by the *Baltic* and *Persia* on Wednesday and Saturday next, and, as the Indian exchanges show an adverse alteration of 1½ ₩ cent. at Bombay and 2 ₩ cent. at Calcutta, it is also anticipated that the shipments in that direction by the overland mail of the 20th will be larger than was at one time thought probable. *With these prospects a fresh advance can scarcely be avoided, and perhaps we may again see the rate at 8 ₩ cent., the highest point it has ever reached during modern experience, and at which it stood in October,* 1847. In proportion, however, to the suddenness of the pressure will be the rapidity of the ultimate reaction, and, as on that occasion the rate within a year afterwards went back to three per cent.—there will, in the present case, be reason to look for an extraordinary turn of the tide as soon as the immediate difficulty shall have been completely met. Notwithstanding the tempting rates of exchange at New-York and Calcutta, the transmission of specie thither under existing circumstances must be a hazardous speculation, since the question in each instance is not what may be the apparent profit, judging from the present advices, but what will have been the course of the markets in the interval before the operation can be carried out. In America the arrears now due to England and the continent are enormous, and are accumulating every week, and the moment the panic subsides and the influence of the fortnightly gold arrivals from California again begins to be felt, the scarcity of bills upon us may be as remarkable as their present abundance. In India, likewise, the falling off in the shipments of produce, and the demand upon the Government for payments to English steam companies for the transport of troops must exercise a strong effect in restoring more favorable conditions. There is, consequently, nothing to excite apprehension that the disturbance will be protracted. The sole cause for anxiety is lest the fall of such houses in the Provinces and elsewhere as are unavoidably compromised by the American failures, and the fluctuations in the markets for Eastern produce, should beget any vague terror, calculated to lead even to a single day of general distrust. *The belief is, however, that the decided action of the Bank has removed all danger on that account.* So well is the effect of a rapid advance in the rate of discount now understood, that, when the necessity for it exists, a vigorous course of action is at at once appreciated. It is unquestionable that this was the effect observable to-day. When the advance to 7 ₩ cent. was announced every one saw that the work of protection was in progress, and the conviction that in case of need there would be no hesitation in making another movement established a sense of perfect security. The funds went down, *and there was much uneasiness respecting the probable fate of the manufacturing firms that have sustained losses*, but there was no fright lest a period might be approaching at which it would be impossible even for perfectly solvent to obtain money on any terms. The absence of excitement to-day among the banking and commercial community afforded a striking contrast to the scenes that used to be witnessed when the true principles which regulate the currency were unrecognized. If any regret was expressed it was simply that the rise to 7 per cent. had not been resolved upon a day or two earlier. *Altogether the feeling exhibited was such as to excite pride in our healthful system of finance, and to confirm the impression that, although this shock from America has come upon us in the midst of the Indian mutiny, we shall be able to withstand it, so that its consequences, heavy as they must necessarily be, shall not destroy confidence or interrupt the general welfare of the country.*

The fluctuations in the Funds to-day have been extremely great, and although there was a partial rally from the lowest point, the final quotations, as compared with those of Saturday, show a decline of more than 1¼ ₩ cent. Just before the commencement of business, it appeared as if the market would open buoyantly from the effects of the Indian news, but rumors were at once circulated that a further movement on the part of the Bank was imminent, and the first regular quotation was 88⅜@½ for money, being a decline of ¼ ₩ cent. The formal notification of the advance in the rate was made forthwith, and a gradual fall then took place to 86⅞. Subsequently a succession of heavy sales caused further weakness, and transactions at length took place at 87⅛, the lowest point reached during the present year. Towards the close, however, there was less unsteadiness, and the last transactions were at 87⅛@¼ for money, and 88⅛ for the 10th of November.

Some of the sales during the afternoon were said to have been effected to close the account of a large speculator for a rise, but the publication of the rate of exchange from Calcutta and the expectation of shipments of gold being about to be made to New-York, also induced many operations. There was likewise an apprehension that mercantile stoppages would be announced from the provinces, and that the various banks throughout the country would be likely to sell stock to provide for the wants of their customers. An erroneous report was at the same time spread of sales having been made on account of the Bank of England. The rate for loans on Government securities from the present account to the 10th of November was 6½ ₩ cent. Bank Stock closed at 211½@212½ ex. dividend; Reduced, 86¾@87; New Three ₩ Cents., 86¾@87; and India Stock, 206@210. There were very few transactions either in India Bonds or Exchequer bills. Some small sales of the former took place at 30s. discount; and of the latter at 15s. discount.

The final quotations this evening from the Paris Bourse were 66f. 80c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a fall of a little more than three-eighths ₩ cent. At Vienna there has been a decline of three-quarters ₩ cent.

The discount houses have increased their rate of allowance to 6 ₩ cent. for money at call, and 6¼ ₩ cent. for deposits with short notice, being an advance of three-quarters ₩ cent. The National Discount Company have notified that their terms are respectively 6¼@6½ ₩ cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 6 ₩ cent.

The political accounts from India to-day were received with universal satisfaction, every one being disposed to consider that all uncertainty with regard to the future success of our troops in the reestablishment of authority is at an end. From Bombay the commercial accounts also are not unsatisfactory, since they show a demand for imported goods at advancing prices; but the intelligence from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal having refused to make advances on Government paper or commercial paper except of short date, has occasioned fears that the step may have led to a serious pressure on the other banks, as well as on the mercantile houses. It was known on the arrival of the previous mail that the Bank of Bengal had already refused such advances, but it was added that their Government had overruled their objections. It now appears that the latter have given way. The satisfactory course for the Bank, instead of refusing absolutely any class of paper, would have been for them to have raised their rate to whatever point the demand would justify. The true way to produce a panic is to render any large class of securities altogether unnegotiable. A rate almost prohibitory may be fixed without the public taking alarm, because they have then the feeling of security that in the case of the worst emergency they are not shut out from all possibility of aid.

Four or five failures—some of them of importance—were announced from Glasgow to-day. The principal was that of J. Monteith & Co., whose liabilities are believed to be extensive. They were large shippers of Glasgow goods to America and elsewhere. The other houses mentioned are Paterson & Co., Macdonall & Co., and Wallace & Co. Prompt measures were felt to be necessary to prevent as far as possible any increase of disaster, and a Committee of the Western Bank of Scotland had been summoned to investigate the position of these and other firms.

The private letters from New-York to-day all express considerable confidence that the height of the panic had passed. A large proportion of the houses that had been brought down are described as having had no sound basis, but some of the included are those of establishments that stood extremely well. Among these were Gardner & Co., a commission house, which is said to have enjoyed credits to a large amount from leading firms on this side, and Abbot, Dodge & Co., in the flour trade. All the banks at Providence, Rhode Island, had stopped by a concerted arrangement, and the same result is described as had been experienced at Baltimore, the panic being at once mitigated. From Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore the advices show an improvement. The discount on the note circulation of the suspended banks at the two latter cities was not more than 4 or 5 per cent., bills on New-York being purchasable on those terms. The Bank of Pennsylvania has advised their London correspondents that remittances will be made with undisturbed regularity.

Purchases of American Stocks by English capitalists continue on a large scale, and this circumstance constitutes at the present moment a material addition to the adverse course of our relations with that country.

The advices from Paris state that at a meeting of the Bank of France, on Saturday, the necessity for an advance in the rate of discount was discussed, and that it is now considered certain. The Directors, however, were anxious that a slight delay should take place after the ill-advised increase of facilities adopted only a week ago. During the past month about a dozen failures are stated to have occurred in Paris, but all of second-rate houses. From all parts of the Continent there are accounts of increasing pressure, and at Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna and Turin the banks will discount only short paper, and that in certain limited amounts for the several applicants.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show considerable dulness, in consequence of the increase in the rate of discount and the losses from American failures. At Manchester business has also been again affected by the stoppage of several silk houses. Birmingham is stated thus far to have escaped very well the effects of the New-York crisis. Bradford, it is feared, has suffered to some extent, and at all points the cessation of orders from the United States is likely to cause inactivity during the next few months.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been little change. The total of ships reported inward was 212, showing a decrease of 15 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 109, including 20 in ballast, showing also a decrease of 14. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 64, being 7 more than at the last account.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The fluctuations in the funds to-day have again been most rapid and extensive. The market opened with great weakness, at a fall of nearly 1¼ ₩ cent. from the heavy prices of last evening, but there was subsequently a considerable reaction, and a more healthful tone became apparent in all departments of business. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 87⅛@¼, were first quoted 86½. No sales, however, were pressed at that price, and a gradual recovery took place, which was assisted by several purchases on the part of the public. The range was then between 87 and 87⅛ until noon, when the Government Broker appeared as a buyer of £10,000 Exchequer bills on account of the Sinking Fund. This increased the tendency to confidence, and ultimately, notwithstanding an announcement of the Bank of France having adopted a rise of one ₩ cent. in their rate of discount, transactions were effected at 87⅝@¾ and 88@⅛ for the 10th of November. After regular hours, there was less firmness, and the quotations were 87½@⅝ for money, and 88@⅛ for the account. To-morrow is settling day, and the failure of a broker, who was involved in the losses which occurred about a month or two back in the Liverpool share market, was announced.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a considerable advance in the rate upon Hamburg, Amsterdam and Paris, (in the latter case for three months' bills,) were also quoted higher.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, was 66f. 70c. for both money and account, showing a fall of an eighth.

The great decline in the funds at the opening this morning was caused by the anticipation of a further speedy movement of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The public, however, did not seem to share the alarm of the dealers, and the course of business gradually assumed comparative steadiness. The fact that even at present quotations specie remittances cannot be made from England to the United States at any material profit, supposing the returns to be furnished in the highest class of bills, allayed the fears as to the prospect of any continuous shipments to that country; while, with regard to India, it transpired that some of the orders for sending out silver on the twentieth may possibly be countermanded, the advance in the rate of discount here and other considerations rendering the speculation doubtful. The absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, an improvement in the foreign exchanges, and the arrival of the *Red Jacket* from Melbourne with £364,000, likewise contributed to the more favorable feeling. The movement adopted by the Bank of France, so far from having an adverse influence, operated well by lessening the probability of a panic, which could not fail to react on London, being brought about through mismanagement on that side. On the other hand, the announcement of a rather large commercial failure, (Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co.,) and the apprehension of further similar events in the manufacturing towns prevented any strong reliance that an increase of stringency in the money market can be avoided. The extent of the applications at the Bank, which were again extraordinary, also operated to check the tendency to recovery, although a large portion of these may possibly have originated in the desire to provide against the anticipated further advance. On the whole, however, the day may be considered to have passed satisfactorily. To-morrow, probably, a better opportunity will exist for forming a judgment as to the future. The dividends then commence, and a large amount of advances will have to be repaid to the Bank. The Consol settlement will also take place, and four days later news from New-York will, perhaps, be received at Southampton by the *Ariel*.

The Bank of France have to-day raised their rate of discount to 6½ ₩ cent. It has stood at 5½ ₩ cent. since the 25th of June, and in the interval there has been a falling off of £2,400,000 in their stock of bullion, although artificial purchases at a premium have been continued upon an extensive scale. The measure seems to have been anticipated on the Bourse.

A statement just circulated that the India-house are in want of more money, and that the Bank has notified to the Government their inability to furnish it, is wholly erroneous. The India Company at this moment would be willing to lend money, the greater part of the recent credit opened at the Bank being unemployed. For future wants they still hold a large reserve of Stocks and Exchequer-bills, and there is no reason to doubt that the expectation held out of their financial position being such as to enable them to provide for all wants until the meeting of Parliament will be fully realized. Of course, if the local Government were to announce the necessity of a large sum of specie being sent to Calcutta, an emergency would then be presented which would call for special action; but it is believed that no such intimation has yet been received, and that in the absence of exceptional circumstances of this kind there will be nothing to disturb the calculations originally made.

From the London News, Oct. 13.

A commercial crisis has fallen upon us somewhat suddenly, aggravated by the monetary pressure existing in every part of the Continent, by the extensive disasters in America, and by the serious derangement of our commercial operations consequent on the Indian outbreak. We have latterly taken every occasion to point out the inevitable tendency of the various causes in operation to create for a considerable period a stringency in the money market, and we have inculcated a caution which was of the utmost consequence, notwithstanding the general soundness of commerce. It is our duty now to show that, although unforeseen circumstances have increased the anticipated pressure in a most alarming manner, and have brought about calamities more extensive than we could have calculated on or guarded against, the greatest peril of the present moment arises from the danger of the public misunderstanding the true bearing of the recent measures taken by the Bank of England, and by their yielding to a panic fear and forgetting the history of past seasons of commercial pressure.

The failures in America, by depriving these houses which have large dealings with that country of their expected remittances, and forcing upon them the necessity of nevertheless providing for their other engagements, have created a great and sudden demand on their parts upon the disposable capital of the country. This demand has arisen, moreover, at a season of the year when the amount of unemployed capital is usually at its minimum, when the public deposits in the Bank of England are at their largest, and just before the payment of the October dividends has again put some six millions of money into circulation through its ordinary channels. The returns of the Bank of England are now anxiously looked for, and it is from these returns, if properly understood, that the public should derive the confidence which, more than anything else, will not only mitigate the existing pressure, but will cause it to pass away with the greatest rapidity, and with a minimum amount of injury. Ten years ago, when, at the same period of the year, a similar crisis occurred—which the very coincidence of dates will force upon people's minds, tending to lead them to overrate the present danger—we stood in a very different position. We have no longer to dread, as we did then, the efflux of bullion, for since that period a sum, variously estimated from twelve to twenty millions of gold, has been put permanently into circulation in the country, and forms a last resource which was not available in 1847. It is worth while to look back to that period, to compare the Bank returns of that date with those just issued, and to see how rapidly the state of the Bank accounts, which led to a panic having such fearful results, rectified itself by a natural movement of money which we shall show to be periodical. On Oct. 2, 1847, the Reserve of notes in the Bank of England amounted to £3,409,300, and the amount of "Other Securities" to £21,259,000, the rate of discount being then 5½ ₩ cent. On Oct. 3, 1857, the Reserve of notes was £4,606,040, the "Other Securities" £21,635,843, and the rate of discount also 5½ ₩ cent. It must also be borne in mind that of these "Other Securities" £1,000,000 is represented by the bonds recently lodged by the East India Company, which had proportionally reduced the amount of the Reserve. The payment of the dividends in 1847 reduced the reserve of notes to £2,630,115 on the 16th of October, and on the 30th they had fallen to £1,176,740, the rate of interest having at the same time risen to 8 ₩ cent. A panic had set in, for the public, anticipating an entire exhaustion of the Reserve, hoarded its disposable capital, and credit for the time was annihilated. The rate of interest in the money market consequent on this holding back of capital was enormously exaggerated, and unnecessarily so, as events immediately demonstrated. The celebrated letter, so much canvassed, was issued, authorizing the Bank to extend its issues; but it never became necessary to act upon it, for in the natural course of events the notes and bullion began to flow back to the Bank through the Government deposits, and within a month of the date above quoted, the Reserve of the Bank had risen from £1,176,740 to £4,228,095, an increase of £3,051,355. By the end of the year it had reached £7,786,180, and the rate of interest had fallen to 5 ₩ cent.

The circumstances attending the panic of 1847 may not be familiar to many of our readers, but all must remember the monetary pressures of 1855 and 1856, when exactly the same phenomena occurred, minus the intensity of alarm and the calamities which were evidently attributable in a great measure to that cause. The following table will show the movements of the Bank accounts at the two periods referred to:

	Reserve of Notes.	Other Securities.	Rate of Discount.
Oct. 13, 1855..	£4,557,490	£19,280,446	5½ ₩ cent
Oct. 11, 1856..	3,521,620	21,049,117	6@7 ₩ cent
Oct. 27, 1855..	4,262,560	18,534,600	6@7 ₩ cent
Nov. 1, 1856..	2,943,665	19,053,446	6@7 ₩ cent
Dec. 1, 1855..	5,505,845	18,808,757	6@7 ₩ cent
Dec. 6, 1856..	5,151,360	17,389,715	6½ ₩ cent

It will be seen that the Reserve reaches its lowest point just after the payment of the dividends, and that it rapidly increases during the next two or three weeks from natural causes, even when the rate of interest remains very high, and might be supposed to indicate that an extremely active demand for money, amounting to a pressure, was going on. There is no doubt that had a panic existed last year at this period, the consequences would have been most calamitous; but we trust that both the public and the Bank have profited by the experience of the past. That the Bank has done so, we believe, by the promptitude with which it has taken very decided steps, the purport and effect of which ought not to be misunderstood. By its sudden increase of the rate to 7 per cent., it effectually checks the tendency to export bullion created by the movement in Foreign Exchanges; and this measure, instead of creating alarm, is eminently calculated to inspire confidence, and exhibits a determination on the part of the Bank to maintain a reserve proportionate to its liabilities, until in the course of a few weeks the six millions of dividend money shall have been distributed through myriads of channels, and shall have become once more at the disposal of the mercantile community.

That the large failures in America must of necessity entail heavy losses on many of our merchants and bankers, or that the general state of European finance will maintain for a considerable period a great tightness in the money market, it would be folly to forget or to treat lightly. We cannot, however, see that there is anything thus far to create alarm as to the power of the Bank of England to maintain its credit, and to assist largely the financial world in bearing that pressure, or in the general state of our commerce to induce a belief that there are any elements existing, like the overtrading of 1847, to render such calamities as then ensued probable. It is not, however, to be wondered at that the occurrence of the American panic in 1837, and our own in 1847, should, by a singular coincidence of decennial periods, weigh heavily on unreflecting minds.

From the London Post (City Article), Oct. 13.

There has been a panic in the market for the Funds to-day, occasioned by the advance of the *minimum* rate of interest and discount to 7 per cent. by the authorities of the Bank of England. This extreme measure has taken a large portion of the public by surprise, inasmuch as it was scarcely apprehended that the position of affairs was so unsatisfactory as to induce the Governor of the Bank to exert the power vested in his office to advance the rate of interest without waiting, as is the ordinary course, for a resolution of the Board of Directors. It appears, however, from the promptitude with which this change has been made and the extent to which it has been carried, that the Governor of the Bank considers he has found, in the position of the affairs of the Bank at the close of last week, a sufficient warrant for inflicting on the whole mercantile community of this country the additional burden of 1 ₩ cent. in the rate of interest within five days of the time when an advance to 6 ₩ cent. had been made. It is true that the position of monetary and commercial affairs in the United States is most unsatisfactory, as it is equally true that under ordinary circumstances a large outflow of bullion would take place from this country with a much lower rate of profit than is offered by the state of the exchanges; but still it may be questioned whether the dispatch of bullion thither will be very large, in consequence of the feeling of insecurity which would attend such operations. The disturbed condition of financial affairs on the Continent of Europe more immediately affects us, but it is notwithstanding open to much debate (upon the data possessed by the public,) whether the evils that can scarcely fail to be caused by so merciless an addition to the rate of "discount" as 1 ₩ cent. within less than a week, will be compensated by the results expected to follow so serious and so determined a step. For the past three years we have had a periodic return of these extreme measures on the part of the Bank. The mercantile community have, however, been able to support the pressure with some degree of impunity hitherto, from the high state of credit concurrently maintained, and the facility with which commodities were absorbed by the chief markets of the world. If the rate of profit on our exports was but small, it was compensated for to a considerable extent by the profits realized on imports. The monetary pressure in other countries, although severe, was not excessive, and not nearly so general. India and the United States always offered a safe outlet for our productions, and capital could always be raised at the market rates for carrying on commercial operations. Money, though dear, was easy. Unfortunately now the case has somewhat changed. India is distracted by a widespread rebellion, and trade in a great measure is paralyzed. In the United States the agonies of a commercial crisis are being endured, and although there is reason to hope that the worst has passed, it must be clear to all that commercial confidence will not be so readily restored as it has been torn down, and that it will perhaps be months before credit will be even partially reestablished. It is therefore impossible to look upon the advance of the rate of interest and discount to-day but as a most grave and serious step. We cannot now ship goods *ad libitum* to India and America, and thus one great source of the available commercial capital of this country is materially narrowed; and although this is not an unmixed evil, it is one which will for the time seriously affect the commercial world, and doubtless bring down many firms of standing and respectability. The general complaint is that money is not to be had, bankers are curtailing their advances and discounts as rapidly as prudence will permit, and preparing for the next phase in the aspect of commercial affairs. This is undoubtedly an uncomfortable situation, but much is to be hoped from the prudence of the mercantile community, and the facilities which it must be the desire of all bankers and capitalists to afford in the supply of capital for legitimate business. Seven per cent. is a giant in the path, and it will require almost unparalleled caution and consummate judgment on the part of the public to avoid the perils which are so thickly strewn on all sides. The "currency system" of the late Sir R. Peel and the present Lord Overstone is again on trial, and, so far as can be foreseen, with but little better chance of working than in the eventful year 1847, when, it will be remembered, it was found necessary to suspend its operation by the Government, after which affairs immediately improved. It is to be hoped, however, that the entire absence of anything like wild speculation will have the effect of preventing a repetition of such disasters as characterized that period, and in that there is good ground for looking to the future with something like confidence, although it is vain to suppose that no shock will be given to commercial credit, and no disasters accrue from the circumstances which influence the money market at this time.

From the London Chronicle, Oct. 13.

At a special meeting of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, held early this morning, it was resolved to raise the rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent., applicable alike to the discount of commercial bills and loans on stock. A measure of this kind was to be expected, and it is more to be wondered at that the restrictive policy was not adopted earlier. It, however, could not be delayed longer than to-day, as it was imperative on the Directors to check, if they could not stop, the heavy drain upon them. The applications which all last week and the week previously has been very heavy, were on Saturday extraordinarily so, amounting to one million sterling. With a reserve of notes of only about four millions to meet so great a drain, there was no help for them but to put up the rate. But it cannot stop even at the present quotation. *We fully anticipate that they will have to make it 8 per cent. on or before Thursday next*; nor can we hope that even this limit will be the maximum; it seems more likely to go to 10 per cent., and that very speedily, unless the Bank charter is abrogated. The mercantile interests do not know, and it would almost seem as if they cannot understand, the gross and ruinous system of finance under which they are subject to. They are constantly placed in the greatest jeopardy. Not until they have no longer credit to sustain themselves may we hope that they will have the faintest conception of the actual state of things. But it is in vain to call their attention to the subject. They prefer danger and no trouble to security and a little application to a subject dry enough, it may be, in the abstract, but one of the most interesting when it is rightly understood. The state of affairs in India, as we have repeatedly said, would lead to considerable difficulties among traders. We have made large shipments to India, and India's indebtedness to Manchester and Liverpool alone at this moment is something like £4,000,000, not one penny of which, it is to be feared, will be received. Remittances have virtually ceased. With America, a still worse state of things exist. Financial affairs have been seriously disturbed, and mercantile credit, though sound in itself, has suffered severely, the best houses having to give from 24 to 36 ₩ cent. for discounts. The accounts now to hand, however, are still worse; they announce a fall in the exchange to 100 for mercantile paper, and 105@106 for bankers' drafts. The effect of these is to create a much greater demand upon the market for gold, for any house in this country can dispatch a trusty agent to America, supplied with gold, to draw upon themselves, and realize the said 24@36 ₩ cent.; but the prospect, however, is even greater—it is more like 50 ₩ cent. than anything else. The operation is a simple one, and a very profitable one. All that is wanted is the gold to do it with. It can and will be done by many houses here, and hence we shall be shipping gold to America. The state of affairs at home, however, is very unsatisfactory.

Trade is healthy enough in itself, and credit is sound enough, but no one can be considered strong enough to wholly withstand the influence of such a conjunction of things. Heavy losses have already been made, and many must follow. Sugar has gone down 14s. ₩ ton, and saltpetre 10s. ₩ ton, the latter in but a few days, which left speculators no time to turn themselves round to meet the collapse in the market, and difficulties meet us from both India and America, and unfortunately at a critical period of the year. The position of the Bank of England is as bad as it well can be to meet a turn of this kind; yet, to make matters worse, the Directors deliberately lend the India Company £1,000,000. A worse and more suicidal course to themselves and traders cannot well be imagined. It is inconceivable how they ever can have done such a thing. If the India Company is in want of money let it come into the open market with a loan, or, better still, let it obtain it in India. But no, in order to save themselves 1 or 2 ₩ cent. interest, they must derange the whole course of monetary affairs, and seriously cripple every trade. The Bank lends itself to this scheme, and we see the result—an advance in the charge for the discount of commercial paper of 1½ per cent. in the course of four days more, and the more than probability of its going higher in the course of a few days more. We must repeat our warning and our caution that the utmost caution is absolutely necessary. By boldly meeting and resolutely combating with our difficulties we can and may overcome them; whilst to deny their existence and neglect their workings, will entail calamitous results. As we before said, a monetary and commercial crisis cannot occur in America without our feeling it. Let us therefore meet it boldly, and we may be carried safely through. One cause of our present danger is the accursed state of our laws which regulate the currency. They are not sufficient to save us from threatened danger, nor to help us when it arrives. On the contrary, they rather magnify the evil. Will nothing but another crisis arouse the mercantile interest to a sense of the evils inflicted upon them by the Bank Charter Act? Its boasted supremacy and perfection was unable to control the course of events in 1847. Will it do so now, in 1857, the cycle of time which appears to come round with fatal precision to try our stability? We fear not; nay, we know that it cannot. The Bank in 1847 was obliged to apply to Government for help, and must do so again, unless it wilfully allows things to take their course, and ruin the whole country. But whilst professing confidence in their efficacy, the advocates of the retention of the Bank Charter will have to tacitly admit the inherent weakness of its laws, and ask for their temporary abrogation. In the meantime, whilst "Mercator" and his class are growing rich, the nation is growing poorer, and many totally shipwrecked on the sands of a severely stringent Money Market.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Ninth Victory of General Havelock—Lucknow Safe—Active Preparations Before Delhi—Fight at Agra—The Mutinies Elsewhere—Return of Lord Elgin to China.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, through the Admiralty, at 2:30 A. M. Oct. 11:

CAGLIARI, Oct. 9, 8:30 P. M.; MALTA, Oct. 8—5 A. M.

The *Bombay* arrived at Suez on the evening of the 3d inst. Her dates are from Bombay, 17th September, and Aden, 26th September.

The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez to Alexandria by Vice-Consul West:

General Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the battle, he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaits reinforcements, before advancing to the relief of Lucknow, where the rebels were repulsed with great loss, and the garrison [illegible].

General Outram arrived with strong reinforcements at Allahabad on the 1st of September, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The Dinapore mutineers have been defeated by Major Eyre, near Sasseram, and are trying to make their way to Delhi.

Active preparations have been resumed before Delhi; and on the 25th of August, General Nicholson defeated the mutineers at Nujufghur, (10 miles from Delhi,) capturing 13 guns and their camp baggage. Lieutenants Lumsden and Gabbett were killed. On the arrival of the siege train, which was expected on the 1st of September, it is said that an assault will be made on the city.

A small force which left Agra on the 21st of August, under the command of Major Montgomery, defeated a body of insurgents near Allyghur, and put them to flight. Ensign Marsh and Mr. Tandy, volunteers, were killed.

The 10th Light Cavalry mutinied at Ferozepore on the 19th August, and murdered [illegible] by Surgeon [illegible].

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied, at Peshawur, on the 28th August, but most of them were caught and will be summarily dealt with.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

At Neemuch part of a squadron of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied, on the 12th of August, but the troopers were disarmed.

The mutineers of the Joudpore Legion have marched towards Nusseerabad, from which troops were sent to intercept them.

The rebels from Oude are threatening Allahabad and Benares, which are being put in a state of defence.

The 5th Bengal Irregulars mutinied at Bhaugulpore, on the 14th of August; the 32d Bengal Native Infantry were disarmed, at Ghazeepore, on the 20th of August.

Large bodies of troops are [illegible] Allahabad.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3d of September, and sailed for Hong Kong in the screw steamer [illegible].

Her Majesty's 89th Regiment has arrived at Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been sent to Deesa.

The 95th Regiment is daily expected.

Seventeen prisoners were executed at Sattara for treason on the 8th of September.

The Mohurrum has passed off quietly in all parts of India.

The Madras and Bombay presidencies are tranquil. The Punjab continues quiet. Bundelcund and Central India are undisturbed.

A private message from Suez mentions the arrival there of Sir H. Leeke by the *Bombay*, and he states that affairs in India are a shade better.

This intelligence, received from Acting Consul-General Green, at Alexandria, dated 4 P. M., Oct. 4, for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) M. STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral, [illegible]

From the London Times, by Electric Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.—The Bombay mails, with dates to the 17th September, leave Malta to-day by Her Majesty's steamer *Caradoc*, which also conveys hence the Siamese ambassador and suite.

The *Bombay* reached Suez on the 30th of September. Her detention is attributed to the bad quality of her coals.

The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 28th of August. The siege train was expected on the 3d of September, after which the place would probably be immediately assaulted.

On the 25th of August, a body of the rebels, which left the city with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by General Nicholson, at Nujufghur (15 miles S. W. of Delhi,) and utterly defeated, with loss of all their guns.

On the 1st of September, General Outram was at Allahabad, with strong reinforcements, and was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The garrison of Lucknow it was thought would be relieved on the 15th September, up to which date it was confidently expected that they could hold out without difficulty.

General Havelock had again attacked the rebels at Bithoor, on the 16th August, and obtained the usual results, returning to Cawnpore on the following day.

At Agra all was well. A detachment from the fort, under Major Montgomery, attacked a body of insurgents near Allyghur, on the 24th August, with complete success, and trifling loss on our side.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 28th August. By the following day the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry, Ferozepore, and of a portion the 5th at Ahsura, have in like manner been promptly suppressed.

The garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore. Eyre had subsequently attacked Koer Singh at Jugdespore. The rebel force had been broken, insurgents were trying to make their way to Delhi. A small portion of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Bhaugulpore.

The 23d Fusileers had arrived at Calcutta.

Lord Elgin left for Hong Kong on the 3d of September.

Central India and Hyderabad country remain undisturbed.

The remainder of the Joudpore Legion has mutinied, but no further outbreak has occurred in the Bombay Army.

The 89th Regiment had arrived from the Cape, and the 95th was hourly expected.

The Madras Presidency was perfectly tranquil. The Mohurrum had passed off quietly in all parts of India.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops.

On the 27th July, exchange at Bombay at 2s. 1¼d. Government securities had improved, but again receded to 80 for Fours, and 90 for Fives, owing to low quotations for Calcutta.

Prices of imports continue to advance.

Money was plentiful.

A dispatch from Madras announces the arrival of the *Alma*, from Calcutta, on the 13th, and stated that the Bank of Bengal had refused advances on Company's paper.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

"The following telegram was received yesterday at the East India House, viz.:

GEN. HAVELOCK'S COLUMN AND LUCKNOW.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Gen. Havelock was still at Cawnpore, waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about half the Fusileers, and a nine-pounder battery, in all 1,270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3d or 4th. Six hundred infantry and the battery were immediately pushed towards Cawnpore, and Gen. Outram was to follow with the remainder of the infantry on the night of the 5th inst. He expects to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and has directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival. Meanwhile, we have intelligence from Lucknow up to the 3d inst., when the garrison were in good spirits, and sufficiently provided with food. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and we are now confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

DELHI.

Our latest accounts from Delhi extend to the 28th ult. The Punjab reinforcements mentioned in last message reached camp on the 14th ult., and more recently an auxiliary force of about 2,000 men from Cashmere has marched to join the force. It is expected to do good service. A new siege train from Ferozepore is expected by the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab calculates that by the middle of this month the force before Delhi will be little short of 15,000 men. This estimate may be somewhat too high. There has been the usual skirmishing, with the same result. On the 12th ult. a battery which was troublesome was taken, and on the 25th Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents, who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear, entirely defeated and routed them, and took 13 guns, with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy.

The troops are in good health and spirits. Wounded doing well. Supplies abundant. It is said that some overtures have been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They will not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighborhood of Agra and the northwestern Provinces.

AGRA.

Latest intelligence from Agra to the 28th August—All still in the fort, and general health good. Nothing particular had occurred, except an expedition to Futtehpore Sikri, and another to Hattrass, which latter defeated the insurgents, but was not strong enough to reoccupy Allyghur. The Furruckabad Nawab is said to be on the road between that place and Cawnpore with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. He will be [illegible] General Havelock's column, after the relief of Lucknow. On the deserting of Government by the civil officers a Chookedar from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion in the district, [illegible] consequently in [illegible] danger [illegible] elsewhere. Azimghur and Juanpore have been occupied by the Ghoorkas who marched from Goruckpore with the civil officers.

PUNJAB.

Intelligence from the Punjab is to the 18th of August. Punjab and Cis-Sutlej States quite tranquil. Large local levies are being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death, promised 75 lacs to the 6 per cent. Loan, and about 30 were expected in Cis-Sutlej. It will probably draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want. The disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Lahore murdered their commanding officer the 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonments. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road, but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured, and executed; hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry at Peshawur have been seized.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]—[illegible] at the Bois de Boulogne—[illegible] Chapel in Paris—A Telegraphic [illegible]—[illegible] American Physicians Killed in the Russian Service, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

The camp of Chalons is just now the centre of attraction for the fashionable world. The Empress and the Imperial Baby, the ladies of honor and the Marshals of France, have all taken up their residence at the camp, and are sharing the life of the soldier after the most approved military style. Even the Baby appears on parade in the uniform of his regiment, for he is inscribed as a common soldier in the ranks of the Imperial Guard, and the chroniclers say never makes his appearance thus without causing a great sensation. We can well believe it, since the enfants de troupe are always popular, especially if they carry a [illegible] and are held in the arms of a charming mother. But the Little Corporal walks, shoulders his wooden musket and trails his sword in the dust like an old trooper. The Camp seems to be in ecstasies over the Pet.

It was thought that the Empress would stop at Chalons, and preparations had been made for lodging her at the Palace of the Prefect. But her Majesty preferred the camp [illegible] to the luxuries of an in-door life. The camp accommodations are but poorly suited to modern [illegible], but her Majesty, [illegible] the example of [illegible], her fashionable attendants were obliged to [illegible] themselves," as they say at the Bourse, and so they [illegible] away in a small tent, like [illegible] in a box. There was a rapid change operated in the forms of the ladies; but they all "played camp life," and did graciously what they could not avoid.

On Sunday last a grand review took place at the camp. The Empress was attended by the Marshals PELISSIER, BOSQUET, MAGNAN and BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS, and by Lord ROKEBY, Commander of the Queen's Guards, and a few other foreign officers. The Empress was also on horseback, en amazone, attended by the Countesses MONTEBELLO and LABEDOYERE, and followed by [illegible] of the field. Marshals CASTELLANE and RANDON have since arrived at the Camp, and this completes the list of Marshals, all of whom have witnessed the operations of the army under His Majesty's command. It has been remarked with more or less of surprise that the number of foreign officers who have visited the camp has been very limited.

The last grand field exercise at the camp takes place to-day, and this evening the Empress returns to Paris. The Emperor will not long delay his return, and in a few days the camp will be raised. It is pretended that on the 15th of this month NAPOLEON is to meet the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Berlin, and that following these imperial interviews Congress is to meet at Paris to consider a plan of reduction of all the standing armies of Europe. All this is possible, but not probable.

The first of the Fall Races at the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, took place on Sunday last, and brought together an immense concourse of people. It was the first Autumn day over the new course of Longchamps, and this course, so much admired in the Spring, has lost none of its attractions. It is true that, owing to the mildness of the season, we are enjoying a second foliage as green as the first, but the grounds were too fresh in the Spring to show all the beauty they were destined to possess. The French, chop-fallen over the Waterloo defeat of Chantilly, did not show much animation in the betting circles. The races, however, were well-contested, and the day's sport was by no means an inferior one. The principal owners of studs on the ground were the Count DE MORNY, the Prince MARC DE BEAUVAU, the Count DE LAGRANGE, Madame LATACHE DE FAY, the Count DE RODERER, the COMTE DE GARS, M. LUPIN, M. [illegible], M. PAQUET. No English horses were engaged for this day, but on Sunday next several horses from the other side of the channel are expected to run.

The lion of the day at the races was the Arab boy of M. JULES FAVRE. You will recollect the late trial at Algiers of Capt. DOINEAU and nineteen Arabs of distinction, for murder, and that the French Captain was condemned to the guillotine and the Arabs to the galleys. M. JULES FAVRE, the distinguished lawyer of Paris, defended the criminals, and on his return to Paris brought with him an interesting boy of twelve years of age, the son of one of the chiefs whom he defended. It was only on Saturday last that the high Court of Appeals of Paris, (the Court of Cassation,) rejected the appeal of the prisoners for a new trial; but the boy did not seem to be affected by this new decision against his father, and appeared that day on the field, dressed in a rich white silk bournous, and mounted on a fleet Arab horse. He galloped from side to side of the field with the fleetness of the wind, and the servant who followed him or tried to follow him on a less high mettled horse, was totally exhausted with his day's work. The dexterity with which the urchin managed his horse was the envy of many an old cavalier.

Last January a decree of the Municipal Government came into force, which compelled an entrance fee to be paid at the door of the Exchange. The ostensible object of this tax was to repress stock gambling by the poor, but the real object was revenue. Around the Bourse there is a small square covered with trees and graveled, and on this ground crowds collect every day, and carry on their petty jobbing by means of runners to the interior, with almost the same facility as before the institution of the tax. The Government, determined to avail themselves of this ground and the revenue it may bring them, have commenced to fence in the square, with the intention of fixing the limits of approach to the Bourse at the extremities of the square. The people, deranged by this new decision, have concluded to contest this right before the tribunals, and a general cry has been raised against the measure, even in those journals friendly to the Government. It is believed that the Government will receive a check on this question.

A little more than a year ago the Americans commenced raising funds for the structure of a chapel for Protestant service in this City. A portion of the funds was subscribed, and already the chapel is terminated on the exterior. It is located in the Rue de Berri, near the Avenue of the Champs Elysées (very much too far out of town, like the Legation, which is neighbor to it,) and is a substantial structure, with a Gothic front, but with a strikingly plain exterior on its sides. It would rank in point of size and cost with a first-class New-England school-house, and curious enough—curious in relation to its cost, but not curious in relation to church habits—lacks very much of being paid for.

How often must it be repeated that France is the country of [illegible] ideas? All the girls of a [illegible] parish in one of the departments lately proposed and put into operation a system of marriage [illegible], from which they hope to draw immense [illegible]. Each girl pays into a common [illegible] francs per year—a sum which the common laboring girl can afford; and as the parish [illegible] many hundreds of girls, perhaps thousands, the annual purse will be a very handsome one. This purse is to be divided at the end of the year in two to four equal portions, according to the [illegible], which are to be given to two to four girls as [illegible] marriage portions, to enable them to get husbands; for in France, as you know, marriage is next to impossible, unless the girls have a more or less bulky dowry for the husbands. The happy ones are to be drawn by lot. If those who draw the lots fail to get married within a year, the money passes to others who have opportunities of getting married. After marriage, the lady is held bound to contribute her yearly installment to the fund for a period of ten years, and to use all her endeavors to obtain husbands for those who remain single. This is a beautiful scheme on paper, but we fear totally inapplicable in practice.

The Cannes telegraph committed an indiscretion the other day which is easily inexplicable. It said to the [illegible] Parisians: "His Imperial Highness the Prince NAPOLEON has arrived here. The health of Mlle. RACHEL is improved." And that was all. This was a juxtaposition which did not surprise any one who was in the secret of the relations existing between these individuals, but they were rather startled at the naïveté of the telegraph. If it had only made to intervene between the two names a word about the weather, or the crops, or the health of Mlle. RACHEL's neighbor Lord BROUGHAM, or any thing, in fine, the announcement would not have seemed so crude. But the telegraph is an American invention and does not stand upon etiquette. It is at the same time gratifying to know that the health of the illustrious actress is ameliorated; but it is doubtful whether this amelioration will be of long duration.

A Russian journal announces the number of medical men killed in her service in the late war at 382. Of these ten were Americans.

MALAKOFF.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Letter from Senator Hunter upon the Kansas Question and General Politics.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian.

LLOYD'S, ESSEX CO., VA., Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

TO HON. SHELTON F. LEAKE—Dear Sir: I received on yesterday your letter propounding to me certain interrogatories, to which, without further delay, I proceed to reply. They are in substance nearly the same, with the questions upon which the Enquirer for some time past, has been demanding my answers. But to those last I have not replied, because they were either accompanied with threats, or what were so considered, which made an answer on my part, inconsistent with self-respect, or else they were founded upon my presumed responsibility for the editorials of certain newspapers within, and without the State of Virginia, which were not only not authorized to speak for me, but which claimed no such authority. I was to be held responsible for the course of newspapers, unless I came before the public with a criticism of their course and a disclaimer of all sympathy with them; a responsibility, which I shall never acknowledge expressly, or impliedly, by any act of mine. To admit such a responsibility, would place it in the power of any third person who chose to impute to me a sympathy with the course of any newspaper within, or without the State, to call me out in a public criticism of its course upon any question of morals or politics which might be in discussion, or else fix upon me the charge of concurring in the views of that paper. No power could force upon me the office of censor of the public press. I certainly shall not assume it voluntarily. When any paper claims authority to speak for me, then it may be the time to question me in regard to it, but not before.

But to proceed with the answers to your interrogatories, I have to say, first, that the imputation of hostility, on my part, towards the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, is founded upon nothing that I have either said or done. I voted for him as President, and not only entertain no feeling of hostility towards him, but I wish him success. He has only to carry out the principles of the Democratic party, as we understand them in Virginia, to command my cordial support. These, so far as applicable, will afford the test by which I shall judge his administration, and support or oppose its acts, as they conform to, or depart from these principles. Nor shall I be disposed to apply that test in any captious, or unkind spirit, but as justly and fairly as I can. More I could not say for any administration or man. I never would commit myself to support unconditionally, the future acts of any man, but I will judge them as they arise, to sustain them when I believe they are right, and to oppose them when I think they are wrong. My opinions upon all the great political issues, may be known through my votes and speeches, to those who feel enough of interest in them, to look into my past course, and these will afford the best evidence of the tests which I shall be likely to apply, in judging of the conduct of public affairs. Whilst I remain in the Senate of the United States, I shall stand there as the representative of the principles and interests of my State, so far as I can understand them, and in the pursuit of these objects, I should not scruple to differ, if necessary, with any administration. In saying this, it may be perhaps fair to add, that I hope and expect to be able to support Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration in the main. Entire concurrence in the views of any man it would be too much to hope or expect.

In answer to the other interrogatory which you propose as to the conduct of Governor WALKER in Kansas, I have little hesitation in saying that I disapprove. The Kansas-Nebraska act was passed under the hope that this, the last of the territorial questions, involving the subject of Slavery, might be settled upon some common ground, where a party could be rallied from the North and the South, the East, and the West, strong enough to defend the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies, and to administer the Government justly upon other than purely sectional ideas. To rally a party which might be able to maintain the Union upon constitutional principles, was an object of high political importance, and justified some sacrifices of feeling, and even of interest. Accordingly, the bill was not such as would have been framed by the delegates of either section, if it had been submitted to them alone. Many, perhaps most of the Southern men, (of whom I was one) believed that property in slaves was as much entitled to the protection of law in the Territories of the United States, as property in any thing else; but whilst the Northern friends of the Kansas act would not concede this, they agreed to unite in repealing the Missouri restriction so as to remove the ban under which the domestic institutions of the South had been placed by Federal legislation. Accordingly, a bill was passed upon the principle of non-intervention, in regard to Slavery, so far as the General Government was concerned, and which left that whole subject within the control of the people of these Territories, when they should apply for admission as States. This, although not all that we thought the South entitled to, was a great advance upon the old order of things, so far as she was concerned, because it removed an unjust and odious discrimination against her domestic institutions from the statute-book—a moral triumph which was of vast importance to the South and to the institution of Slavery itself. Nor could the North object to a bill which merely carried out a principle by which it had recently gained so largely in the series of acts denominated as the Compromise Measures. To all it ought to have been a subject of congratulation that a common ground had been found where a party might be rallied from all sections of the country to administer the Government justly, and without sacrificing the constitutional rights of any portion of the Union. The sole hope of accomplishing so happy a result depended upon submitting this question of Slavery to the people of these Territories, when they came to form their Constitutions as States, without interference of any sort on the part of the General Government. With the decision of the people themselves, so far as the character of the new States was concerned, the Democratic Party of all sections declared they would be satisfied. To fulfill, then, the conditions of this agreement, it was all-important that there should be no interference on the part of the General Government, either through its Legislative or Executive influence. Any such interference was calculated to dissatisfy the one section or the other. Under such circumstances, it was in my opinion, improper for the highest executive officer in the Territory, the Governor of Kansas, to attempt to influence the decision of the people of that Territory upon this question of Slavery. Such an interference on the part of any branch of the Federal Government, was inconsistent with the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Neither do I recognize his authority to declare that "if they (the Convention) do not appoint a fair and impartial mode, by which a majority of the actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas shall vote through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their Constitution." If the Convention itself was legally constituted and elected, the question of submitting their work to the people for ratification, was one of which that body had jurisdiction alone, unless indeed the act which called them into being, had required a final ratification by the people. The practice of States applying for admission, as I understand, has been in both ways. Nor has the power of the Convention to determine this question for itself ever been controverted, heretofore, so far as I am informed. The Convention of Kansas, if legally constituted, has all the powers of any other Convention to form a State Constitution, and if Congress can limit this power in one respect, it may in all. If Congress can reject a State Constitution for the manner in which the Convention has exercised its undoubted powers, why not for the matter, also of that Constitution, even though it may be Republican in its form of Government? or, if the Governor of a Territory may attempt to overawe a convention of its people in the exercise of its powers in one respect, why not in another? With regard to the abstract propriety of the particular recommendations of Governor WALKER, I do not feel called upon to speak. That is a matter for the decision of the Convention itself, with which I ought not to interfere. The abstract propriety of these recommendations depends upon circumstances, of which the people of Kansas, acting through their Convention, are the best judges. To them I leave it as their own affair. As to which course would conduct them to their peace and a safe settlement of the question, I should require a greater knowledge of the actual state of affairs in that Territory to enable me to decide.

With these answers to your interrogatories, I might here close this letter, except that I infer you desire to know how far my opinion in regard to Governor WALKER's conduct may affect my course towards the Administration. What are the precise views of the President upon these questions, I know not; I await their development in the regular course. But should he differ with me upon these matters, I do not see how any practical issue can arise between him and those of his friends who entertain other opinions in regard to Governor WALKER's course. I say, I do not see how any practical issue could arise out of this matter between the President and those who might differ with him in regard to these things, because I do not believe for a moment that he would aid in an attempt to reject the State, if Kansas should apply for admission, merely because its Convention did not choose to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification. Upon such a question as this in regard to the right of Congress to limit the power of a people to form their State Constitution according to their own pleasure, provided it be Republican in its character, I should think there could be no division of opinion amongst the members of the Democratic Party in any section of the Union. There could not be, if they remain true to what I understand as their profession of faith. To establish the great principles of the equal rights of the States to the enjoyment of the Territories of the United States, which no act of Federal legislation can constitutionally abridge or destroy, and of the right of the people of each State to determine the character of their own domestic institutions without prejudice to their claim of admission into the Union, the Democratic Party has submitted to losses and sacrifices which could only have been justified by the successful accomplishment of a great object. To obtain a common ground upon which all might rally for the defence of the Constitution and the peace of the country against the enemies of both, did constitute such an object. And now that the position has been conquered, after so arduous a struggle, who supposes that the Democratic Party would volunteer a retrograde movement, and renounce the fruits of a hard-won victory? To abandon either of these positions now, by a retrograde movement, would be an act of *felo de se* in the party, and not merely a folly, but a crime for which posterity would never forgive it. For these reasons, I do not believe that the Democratic Party, or the President whom it has chosen, will aid in any attempt to restrict the power of the people of Kansas, acting through their Convention, to form a constitution according to their own pleasure, both in manner and substance, provided it be republican in its character.

Having now answered fully your interrogatories, I need proceed no further; but as you are kind enough to say that you question me not because you doubted me yourself, but to save me from misconstruction by others, I feel that I ought not to conclude without thanking you for your generous motives. To those who are disposed to misconstrue me, I have only to say that, if the past course of one who has served the State in a public capacity so long as I have, affords no sufficient guaranty as to his future conduct, it is idle to seek for further security in professions of faith. My past course affords the best evidence of my principles of public action, and these are the tests by which, as an honest man, I am bound to judge every Administration. If, therefore, I should differ from an Administration because it dissented from these principles, I should be blamed, if blameable at all, not for the act of differing with a President, but because of the false principles by which I am to judge him; so that it is by these that I am to be tried, after all. It is true, that when new questions arise, one may be fairly and properly questioned as to his opinions. But what is there new here? The principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which I have been just testing Governor WALKER's conduct, and the right of the people, acting through their Convention, to form a Constitution of Republican character, according to their own pleasure, without prejudice to their claim of admission as a State in the Union, have all been discussed heretofore, by myself and others, far more fully than would be consistent with the limits of this letter. Nor have I expressed any opinion in regard to those questions, to which I have not been committed long since. If, then, I repeat sentiments which I have before declared, you will excuse me, as I do it in deference to your request. Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. M. T. HUNTER.

General Emancipation Throughout the Dutch Dependencies.

From the St. Thomas Tidende.

It seems that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbors in abolishing Slavery in her colonies in the West Indies.

We read in the Curacaosche Courant, of the 22d inst., an official publication of the Home Government preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.

It is pleasing to observe that, while other governments have been the first to adopt this measure, Holland, it would seem, will be the only one that will pay a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slave.

The indemnification fixed is as follows: In the islands of Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba and St. Eustatius, the amount of 50 francs (about $20) will be given for a slave under the age of 5 years; from 5 upwards unto the age of 10 years, 75 francs, ($30;) from 10 years upwards unto the age of 15 years, 225 francs, ($90;) from 15 years upwards unto the age of 20 years, 325 francs, ($130;) from 20 years upwards unto the age of 25 years, 475 francs, ($190;) from 25 years upwards unto the age of 35 years, 500 francs, ($200;) from 35 years upwards unto the age of 40 years, 450 francs, ($180;) from 40 years upwards unto the age of 45 years, 325 francs, ($130;) from 45 years upwards unto the age of 50 years, 200 francs, ($80;) from 50 years upwards unto the age of 55 years, 75 francs, ($30;) from 55 years upward, 50 francs, ($20.)

On the Island of Saba, for a slave unto the age of 5 years, 50f. ($20) will be given; from five years upwards unto the age of 10 years, 60f. ($24;) from 10 years upwards to the age of 15 years, 175f. ($70;) from 15 years upwards unto the age of 20 years, 275f. ($110;) from 20 years upwards unto the age of 25 years, 375f. ($150;) from 25 years upwards unto the age of 35 years, 405f. ($162;) from 35 years upwards unto the age of 40 years, 350f. ($140;) from 40 years upwards unto the age of 45 years, 250f. ($100;) from 45 years upwards unto the age of 50 years, 150f. ($60;) from 50 years upwards unto the age of 55 years, 60f. ($24;) from 55 years upwards, 50f. ($20.)

For sick slaves, a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by Government and the other by the owner thereof.

No indemnification will be given for slaves infected with leprosy or any other contaminating diseases, for runaway slaves who have been absent more than two years, or for those condemned to hard work and whose punishment will only expire after four years.

Slaves emancipated by Government are subject to the vigilance of functionaries paid by Government for that purpose, and bearing the name of district masters. The emancipated slaves are obliged to assume a family name, which will go over to their children. All those from the age of [illegible] to 50 years of age can be called upon by turns to work for the State which will pay them reasonable wages. All this will be arranged in such a manner as to insure general satisfaction.

All emancipated slaves are obliged to contribute to the formation of a fund destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emancipation. They are to enjoy religious instruction, and schools will be provided for their children by the Government. The emissaries for that purpose will also be appointed by Government.

Whilst their privileges as citizens will in some cases be defined, they will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the inhabitants.

All quarrels which may arise between themselves or between them and the rest of the inhabitants, will be decided by the District Master superintending the quarter in which the disputants reside.

Payment will be made by Government immediately after the delivery is made in bonds on the Colonial chest, or on the National Treasury.

Children of emancipated parents born after the proclamation of this law are free, and not subject to the restrictions to which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years.

The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the Home Government.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Decrease of Freight and Travel on Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Through freights, to the South and West, of dry goods and merchandise had fallen off during October, as compared with the three weeks of the same month last year about 50 per cent., as near as they can judge in anticipation of the monthly accounts. The freights inward, for the first eighteen days of October, have fallen off about 15 per cent. In the passenger business, the receipts for October will be about equal to last year. The month of September, 1856, produced more, by about a thousand dollars, than the same month of 1857.

The closing of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in Winter throws a large amount of freights upon the road. The aggregate receipts for September, 1857, in the different departments, amounted to an excess of $40,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-JERSEY.

There has been a large decrease in the amount of freight over this road since the hard times, the receipts having fallen off nearly two-thirds. There is no Philadelphia passenger travel over this road.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The President and Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad reports a diminution in the freight and passenger receipts of the road for the month of October, thus far, of about 30 per cent., as compared with the same time last year. During the first week the difference was not so marked, but the last two weeks it has been more apparent. The farmers are holding back their produce; they watch the market very closely. An increase in prices occasions a general movement, and all are anxious to get their produce forward. At present, however, the money pressure prevents them from moving. The crops on the Island have been better than an average, except potatoes, which fall far below. Hay and corn have been good. The September business of the railroad was about equal to that of last year. The passenger business has fallen off somewhat, but not in proportion to the freight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Thus far during October the local travel of this Road has been about the same as last year. The way freight has also been good. The through business both ways has fallen off, that bound westward about one-half, and eastward something less, scarcely less than last year. The farmers have been holding back their produce, but during the last week there has been a large increase in the arrival of produce. During the panic it was almost impossible for the best dealers to buy anything, as the farmers would not receive any kind of money but specie; since the suspension of the Banks, however, there is a decided improvement, and produce begins to move again.

STONINGTON LINE.

The falling off in freights going and coming is from 30 to 40 per cent. for October. This is owing to the general suspension of work at the manufactories in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and to the backwardness of manufacturers to send their goods forward until the times become more settled. The September business was as good as usual. The travel continues about on an average with the corresponding month of last year. On the Eastern lines October is one of the best months of the year.

BAY STATE OR FALL RIVER LINE.

Freights have declined during the three weeks of October about two-thirds. The travel has also decreased, though not in the ratio of the freight. The factories of Fall River have all stopped—the iron mills, linen factories, cotton mills and calico-print works—and some two or three thousand persons are deprived of work in consequence. There being no goods manufactured, and none sold, there are none to be shipped, and the boats must go comparatively empty. The Empire State will be completed and ready to come off the Dry Dock on Tuesday next, and take her place in the line.

NEW-YORK AND SAVANNAH LINE OF STEAMERS.

Freights have dropped off one-half as compared with ordinary times in months past. Passengers are mostly those going home to the South. Great difficulty exists in transacting business, on account of exchanges. One gentleman whose income is said to be not less than $60,000 a year was not able to pay his passage home, as he could not get a draft negotiated for the amount needed for his personal expenses, and paid his passage by a draft on himself. They expect more activity in both freights and passengers in November.

PHILADELPHIA CANAL LINES—DISPATCH AND SWIFTSURE.

Freights, in October, have declined about 30 per cent., as compared with August and September. They are endeavoring to keep up a daily line, a boat leaving regularly every day at 12 o'clock, as heretofore, with few exceptions.

COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY—PROVIDENCE PROPELLERS.

This line has been doing a fair business until the middle of September, but freights have gone down nearly half since the business depressions have occurred. They do not look for a movement in merchandise until about the 1st of January.

SCREW-STEAMER LINE TO NORWICH AND NEW-LONDON.

Freights have decreased about one-half during October. The Company run five boats, but have hauled one off for the present. They all go with light freights.

CROMWELL'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The line to Baltimore has experienced a diminution of 30 per cent. in freight, and that to Charleston and Savannah has lost 33 per cent. To Portland, where there is a different description of trade, there is the usual amount doing. To the South, travel is now good, on account of Southerners returning home.

SANFORD'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line via Cape May to Philadelphia, feels the general depression in their business, which has suffered a considerable decrease in freights, amounting to a fifth. There is no travel this way, except in Summer, going to Cape May and Philadelphia.

PEOPLES' LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line to Albany and Troy brings a large portion of the butter, cheese and eggs to this market. The falling off in down freight of this description is about one-third. Thus far there is no speculative movement in produce, and business is regular. The upward freight is as light as it has ever been in mid-Summer, instead of being, as is usual at this time, the most busy season of the year. As compared with last year it is very light. The decrease in travel is also much greater than usual at this season.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line runs two boats. The downward freight is a third less than usual, and the upward one-half. Passengers also are very scarce; and as compared with former seasons are fewer by two-thirds.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.

Steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut*. The agent says this line is doing a very satisfactory business, considering the depression of the times; for two weeks past freight has been light, but the travel has been very fair. They have a short steamboat route, and boats which require a comparatively moderate amount of coal. The manufactories along their line of travel have not yet suspended to any extent.

INDEPENDENT LINE TO NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

The agent represents the freight business by the *Governor* on this route as steadily increasing, notwithstanding the pressure. The three weeks of October were better, he says, than September, which he refers to a reduction in the tariff of charges. Passengers also have increased, the fare having lately been reduced to $1 50 to Providence and $2 50 to Boston.

Meeting of Hardware Dealers on the Present Embarrassments of Trade.

A general meeting of the merchants of this City engaged in the hardware trade, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Astor House, by call of the Executive Committee of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade. The object, as defined in the circular issued, was the consideration of the time of credits, as at present allowed, and other subjects connected with the present embarrassments of trade. Nearly two hundred persons connected with that important branch of merchandise were present, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. EDWARD CORNING, President of the Board, to the Chair. He briefly announced the purpose of the meeting, but said that after a conference with the Committee, it had been thought advisable that the important business which had called them together, should not then be entered upon, but that the present meeting should be preliminary to another to be held hereafter. He proposed the appointment of a committee to report upon the course to be taken to alleviate the difficulties under which the hardware trade was now laboring.

The Chairman was followed by Mr. QUINCY, who dwelt at some length on the causes of the present financial crisis. The entire basis on which trade had heretofore been conducted was wrong. The credit system was altogether wrong. The banking system was wrong. By these combined means we have been plunged into this monetary embarrassment. The system of giving long credits must be abandoned.

Mr. FRANCIS [illegible] thought that the present meeting might proceed to action. There was no necessity to make it merely a preliminary meeting. True, there might have been a larger attendance, but he doubted whether more members of the trade would attend at a subsequent meeting. He proposed, therefore, that a Committee of Five should be appointed to prepare resolutions and present them for the action of that meeting.

In reference to the long credit system, Mr. WETMORE remarked that he had been in the habit of selling to the trade at four months, and to other parties at six months. He had no fault to find with that plan, for with him it worked admirably. A general adoption of the practice, he was sure, would be advantageous to the interests of the trade.

Mr. A. VAN BUREN moved that a Committee on Resolutions should be appointed, to report at a future meeting. The motion was seconded, and adopted, the appointment of a Committee being left to the Chair.

Previous to the appointment of this Committee Mr. LIVINGSTON desired to make a few remarks. He wished the Committee to suggest, in their resolutions the adoption of a four months credit system. If New-York so engaged itself, other cities, as a matter of course, would fall into the arrangement. He especially called upon those hardware merchants present, who were engaged in the Southern trade to urge the adoption of this change in the credit system, and desired that the views of such members should be at once expressed to the meeting, so that the Committee when appointed might be fully advised as to the opinion of the meeting in the matter.

The Chairman replied that the difficulties in regard to long credits were not so material as the time given to the dealers. It seemed to him that traders wanted confidence in each other. We were deficient in courage, and if that spirit were not soon infused into the community, we should become a nation of bankrupts.

Mr. D. C. GREEN moved the appointment of a Committee to correspond with the hardware dealers of other cities, especially of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, for the purpose of insuring their cooperation, and securing a delegation from the trade of each city, to attend and give their opinions at the next meeting. A Committee of one was appointed.

On motion, the Chairman then appointed the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Charles Norton, Charles Bliven, A. Ward, E. P. Bruff and Charles Vandervoort. To this Committee, the Chairman himself was subsequently added.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday next at 3 P. M.

The Pawnbrokers' Offices.

The pawnbroking establishments of the City are ordinarily the index of the emptiness of the popular pocket. Fast young men, it is true, even in the most flourishing times, are wont to consign their watches, rings, shirt-pins, and sometimes articles of lesser value, such as superfluous coats or vests, to the temporary care of their mother's or father's brother, to cover the expenses of a team to High Bridge, Stryker's Bay, or some other "rapid" locality, with the additional cost of a champagne supper, which pretty girls require when they get there. Such exuberant geniuses exemplify nothing but their own prodigality and absurdity, and usually, before they terminate their career, become isolated from their fellow-creatures in a certain stone building at Sing Sing. Passing them by, without further allusion, the necessities of the times, we repeat, are always reflected, as in "a mirror held up to nature," in the pawnbroker's shop.

The times are hard, but they will be harder yet. The run upon the pawnbrokers has not properly commenced, as it shortly will, when the frost sets in, and the streets get their first coating of snow. But enough of the future is already indicated in the aspect of affairs which the pawnbrokers' counter even now presents. Our reporter dropped into some of these establishments yesterday, and made inquiries. What he heard and what he saw are worthy of a passing remark.

In the first place, the pawnbrokers and their clerks not being disposed to be very communicative, he had to listen to the customers' applications, entreaties and complaints. "Ah, won't you lend me more than one dollar for these new pants of my husband's? They are Winter pants, which he bought to keep him warm in the cold weather, and he gave five dollars for them in Fulton-street, and he has never once worn them, only, you see, he has been three weeks out of work, and the children want bread!" The clerk so addressed refuses to listen any further, and turns away to another applicant. "How much for this watch?" "Twenty dollars?" "Nonsense, eight," and he passes on to a widow who has brought two *blankets* to pawn. She modestly asks two dollars on them. They are not quite new, but they are warm and comfortable, and were not bought a year ago for less than ten or twelve dollars—large English blankets. The clerk offers her a dollar and she takes it. She and her children will shiver this Winter for want of those blankets, which will lie useless on the pawnbroker's shelves.

And this is only the beginning of sorrow.

For we saw not alone superfluous articles,—of which the number was legion,—brought in, such as jewelry, Summer clothes, books, musical instruments, fancy ware, anything that could be spared, but goods which the Winter renders imperative,—such as overcoats, thick shawls, blankets, as aforesaid, counterpanes, female flannel under-garments. And they came rapidly, brought by women with an expression of care upon their features that is not ordinarily seen in women of their class,—wives of able-bodied mechanics. And we thought too surely the coming Winter was to be a terrible one.

In view of the forthcoming crisis, (for talk as we will of the "crisis," we have not seen it yet,) we may anticipate that many a worthy home this Winter will be half-stripped of the cherished things on which the good wife prided herself. The pawnbrokers will lend on them one-tenth, in some cases one-twentieth, of their value. And good times must return in earnest next Spring and Summer, if they are ever to be restored to the possession of their impoverished owners.

The indication already is, that mechanics with reasonable incomes have not husbanded their resources. They thronged the pawnbrokers' offices with their tools. Men, suddenly thrown out of employment, should not pledge their tools first. And yet there is not a pawnbroker in the City, who will not say that tools are generally parted with before trinkets. Is there a hesitation on the part of the husband to deprive the wife of her rings and brooches, and would he rather part with his chisels, planes and other bread-winning instruments than ask her to resign the ornaments with which in favorable times he has adorned her? By no means. But there is that perversity and inexplicable crookedness in human nature, that leads many a man, as soon as work fails him, to rid himself of the implements with which his work is carried on. As though the mariner in a storm should cast aside the compass.

In five of the principal pawnbrokers' establishments on Friday, our reporter saw mechanics parting with the tools by which their bread was earned, simply on the plea that they were out of work, and that they were not likely to resume employment before the Spring. Nobody asked them how they intended to redeem their tools in the Spring, and, probably, they had not anticipated the matter. We pitied their want of foresight and passed on.

We passed on to observe spectacles that we willingly would not have seen, and which every day of the forthcoming season will render more painful.

Women pledging their wedding rings. Even the wants of the discharged workmen, unless they have been very improvident, cannot have brought their wives to such an alternative against want.

Workingmen pawning their silver watches. When men are out of work, it is of little consequence to them what time it is in the morning before daylight.

The poorest people of all the community—those who are always paupers, and who habitually frequent the pawnbroker's establishment—pawning their children's clothes. If they do that "in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" Where will the children be before the Winter is over?

Business Out of the City.

The pinching times are producing still more serious results in the Eastern manufacturing districts. At Lowell, all the mills have reduced the number of working days; some have stopped altogether; others have cut off one-half the work. The Hamilton Company, which has 45,000 spindles, now runs 19,000, and works five days in the week. The Appleton Mill runs two-thirds of its works five days; the Lawrence has stopped [illegible] out of [illegible] looms, [illegible] the works; the [illegible] stopped its out-of-[illegible] looms; the [illegible] stopped its sheeting-mill; all the [illegible] have [illegible] work; the Massachusetts [illegible] 1,207 looms, and works four days; the [illegible] four days; the Lowell has stopped all [illegible] mills, and will reduce wages [illegible] ments.

Fall River has stopped all its cotton-mills, [illegible] works, linen-mills, and calico-works, throwing [illegible] employment between two and three thousand [illegible].

All the factories owned and run by [illegible] SPRAGUE, of Providence, were stopped [illegible] night, throwing 5,000 persons out of employment.

The appearance of things in the Blackstone [illegible] in Massachusetts, is not quite so blue. [illegible] woolen-mill in Millville is running full time [illegible] & Sons intend to [illegible] mills in Oxford. The mills of [illegible] Waterford, run full time. All the mills [illegible] ville, however, will be [illegible] rations.

In Philadelphia, the residents of [illegible] have entered into a combination [illegible] use of all articles of food for which [illegible] exorbitant prices.

Work has been suspended on a part of [illegible] ton and Big Sandy Railroad in Kentucky.

We noticed, a day or two since, the [illegible] at the West. A letter has reached [illegible] of Rockville, Indiana, requesting that publicity be given to the fact that good servant-girls [illegible] work are in great demand in that section [illegible] help is very scarce, and, in order [illegible] sary supplies, money would be [illegible] parties in New-York, to pay the fare [illegible] will go. Our correspondent offers [illegible] for ten.

How the Hard Times Affect [illegible]

The following table clearly shows how the taxpayers are affected by the [illegible] money market. Last year, taxes began to be received on the 16th of September; this year, the 7th of September was the first day for their receipt. The difference between the receipts of 43 days in 1856 and 1857 is $668,062 in favor of last year. After the 1st of November, one per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes; but when money is worth four per cent. per month, that inducement to call and settle is not very strong:

1856.		1857.	
Sept. 16	$60,202	Sept. 7	[illegible]
Sept. 17	66,758	Sept. 8	[illegible]
Sept. 18	111,002	Sept. 9	[illegible]
Sept. 19	68,746	Sept. 10	[illegible]
Sept. 20	102,558	Sept. 11	[illegible]
Sept. 22	91,460	Sept. 12	[illegible]
Sept. 23	67,400	Sept. 14	[illegible]
Sept. 24	165,768	Sept. 15	[illegible]
Sept. 25	77,145	Sept. 16	[illegible]
Sept. 26	47,482	Sept. 17	[illegible]
Sept. 27	35,419	Sept. 18	[illegible]
Sept. 29	41,996	Sept. 19	[illegible]
Sept. 30	87,448	Sept. 21	[illegible]
Oct. 1	72,304	Sept. 22	[illegible]
Oct. 2	49,662	Sept. 23	[illegible]
Oct. 3	61,790	Sept. 24	[illegible]
Oct. 4	83,151	Sept. 25	[illegible]
Oct. 6	39,581	Sept. 26	[illegible]
Oct. 7	55,106	Sept. 28	[illegible]
Oct. 8	44,741	Sept. 29	[illegible]
Oct. 9	29,590	Sept. 30	[illegible]
Oct. 10	40,748	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Oct. 11	62,312	Oct. 2	[illegible]
Oct. 13	32,686	Oct. 3	[illegible]
Oct. 14	27,045	Oct. 5	[illegible]
Oct. 15	43,316	Oct. 6	[illegible]
Oct. 16	27,020	Oct. 7	[illegible]
Oct. 17	30,288	Oct. 8	[illegible]
Oct. 18	32,075	Oct. 9	[illegible]
Oct. 20	33,864	Oct. 10	[illegible]
Oct. 21	50,098	Oct. 12	[illegible]
Oct. 22	89,832	Oct. 13	[illegible]
Oct. 23	23,524	Oct. 14	[illegible]
Oct. 24	37,822	Oct. 15	[illegible]
Oct. 25	52,445	Oct. 16	[illegible]
Oct. 27	78,877	Oct. 17	[illegible]
Oct. 28	45,859	Oct. 19	[illegible]
Oct. 29	92,653	Oct. 20	[illegible]
Oct. 30	44,185	Oct. 21	[illegible]
Oct. 31	56,466	Oct. 22	[illegible]
Nov. 1	18,968	Oct. 23	[illegible]
Nov. 3	23,460	Oct. 24	[illegible]
Total	$2,465,297	Total	$1,[illegible]

Excess first 43 days of 1856 over first 43 days of 1857 [illegible]

Mayor Wood's Project for Relieving the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Whatever may be done in reference to the plan proposed by Mayor WOOD, there is one of his suggestions, and that, perhaps, the most important, which I trust will not be adopted. I allude to the proposition for the City to purchase flour with which the public laborers shall be paid. The Mayor must be strangely ignorant of the domestic arrangements of the poor people of the City, of which he is Chief Magistrate, if he is not aware that not one family in a hundred has any convenience for converting flour into bread. A pound of flour would be an unlucky [illegible] gift to a [illegible] woman without the conveniences of [illegible]. Bread-making, too, is an art which very few poor people know anything at all about; and if the Corporation should determine to enter into the flour business, on the extensive plan recommended by the Mayor, those who take their pay in flour will be compelled to sell it to the corner grocery below its value, or exchange it with the baker for bread. You hit the nail on the head in saying that the laborer [illegible] right to demand money for his labor. It is easy to foresee how much jobbery there would be in buying [illegible] barrels of flour for the City. Yours, A POOR MAN.

Missouri—Message of Governor Jackson.

The telegraph has furnished a brief summary of the points of Governor JACKSON'S Message to the Legislature of Missouri. The Message relates altogether to financial matters. The Governor says:

"Nothing could exhibit the [illegible] of a credit and banking [illegible] legitimate limits, more [illegible] of affairs, compared with [illegible] indulged in by every class [illegible] the very moment when the [illegible] country.

To us the [illegible] has been the check given to our railroad [illegible] and the prudent determination of the [illegible] State. Our prospects are so dependent upon these that the present condition of things, in my opinion, imposes upon us serious and important duties. The first of these is to take such [illegible] measures as will secure, beyond all question, the honor and credit of the State; the second, to devise such amendments to our railroad system as will enable the companies to secure what has been done, and ultimately to complete these important works; and the third is to place such additional guards upon the banking system as will confine it within legitimate limits, and tend to expel from our borders all depreciated paper."

A revision of the laws relative to the rights and duties of brokers and private bankers is recommended. The total amount of State bonds authorized to be issued to the several railroad companies, seven in number, is $24,950,000; issued, $15,[illegible]; balance due, $9,[illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company has published a spicy reply to the opinion of the Imperial law officers on the validity of the company's charter. It is declared, on behalf of the company, that it will only consent, for the future, to undertake the future charge of the Indian territories, which would devolve upon them on the renewal of the license, on the faith of being firmly supported by Her Majesty's Government in maintaining their present establishments in full efficiency. It would be inexpedient, in their opinion, to enter upon a new and further term of their administration, without the fullest and most explicit assurance of that support.

The Israelites of Cleveland have held a public meeting, presided over by B. H. Peixotto, to remonstrate against the invidious distinction drawn to the prejudice of the Jews, in the recent treaty between the United States and Switzerland. By that instrument Jews are excluded from the rights and privileges accorded other citizens of the United States. A memorial on the subject is to be addressed to the President.

The revenue of Toronto for the first nine months of this year was £121,636, against £160,982 in the corresponding nine months of the previous year. The *Leader* says: If Toronto be a fair sample of the rest of the Province, the falling off in the present year's total revenue will be heavy.

Another attempt to burn the town of Ionia, Mich., was detected on Thursday night week. A powder-can and a train of powder were found concealed in the store of Capt. Coon, and on the following Monday the same building was partially blown up.

Grave charges of corruption are made against the Toronto City Council of last year. Fraudulent operations to the amount of some $35,000 have been exposed by recent investigations.

Two hundred and eighty head of cattle passed through Toledo last week, which had driven a long journey from Texas, through Kansas and Missouri, on their way to New-York.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Tunnel in Virginia proves to be too small to admit the passage of a single car. Eighteen months longer will be needed to remedy the error.

At the late State Fair of Iowa, stock-breeders made splendid exhibitions. One, from Scott County, has 400 head of cattle, nearly all Durhams.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of October to the 24th day of October, 1857: Men, 77; Women, 68; Boys, 136; Girls, 136. Total, 417. [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Oct. 24, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 16	158	86	244
Admitted to Oct. 23	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	22	47
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	160	[illegible]	[illegible]

Males, 2[illegible]; females, 26. J. DANACH, Supt.

A Plan of Charity Proposed.

All who know anything of our city at the present time are aware of the fearful danger and suffering which especially threaten one class—the unemployed working girls. Thousands of these—[illegible] [illegible], cigar-makers, flower-makers, and others [illegible] girls, are utterly out of work, [illegible] likely to have any during this winter. [illegible] is to become of them under their pressing temptations from want and hunger!

There seems to be but one natural remedy, and that is to carry this surplus labor off to places where it is in demand.

The difficulty hitherto has been that there was no [illegible] society or organization which would undertake to connect the vast healthy demand at the West [illegible] labor, and this over-supply in our own city.

The Children's Aid Society, in view of the present [illegible], is about to undertake this responsible work [illegible] as considerable as the means which the [illegible] will supply. It has much of the requisite machinery, [illegible] agents, &c. No new organization will be [illegible]. If the means only be generously afforded, [illegible] of these girls, in a short time, can be carried [illegible] good places in the West. The Society does not [illegible] during the greatest pressure of the season. [illegible] to aid in making this plan efficient by [illegible] own individual contributions? The Society is not willing to attempt the enterprise, without, at least [illegible] contributed for this especial object. As the season is so advanced whatever is done should be done at once.

Donations or subscriptions can be sent either to [illegible], No. [illegible] Trinity Building, or to J. E. [illegible], Metropolitan Bank, or to this office.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Aid Society,
No. [illegible] Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

TROUBLES IN THE HARBOR—A RING FIGHT ON [illegible]—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—The ship Webster, Captain LAWRENCE, from Liverpool, with emigrants, arrived Friday night. During the voyage it is reported there has been much ill-usage of the crew, and some of the passengers, by the officers of the ship, and a bad state of feeling has existed. One passenger [illegible] with two black eyes who had received a beating from somebody. Saturday morning, the boatswain, it is alleged, challenged any man to fight [illegible] found a customer. The sailors formed a ring, and the parties battered each other to their hearts' content, the boatswain getting the worst of [illegible]. [illegible], one of the crew, who brought the [illegible], attempted to separate the combatants, when he was immediately knocked on the head with a slung-shot, as is alleged, by one of the officers. Hereupon, a kind of free fight began, in which slung-shots, marlinspikes and scrapers were used. The ship was in the stream, and the Captain [illegible]. At the end of the performance, three sailors were arrested by Officers [illegible] and others of the [illegible] Precinct, the second mate pointing out the men [illegible] to him, and they were committed by [illegible] for examination. The boatswain [illegible] badly cut about the head. The names of the accused are SMITH, SHIELDS and KNOX.

There were in this port on Saturday 7[illegible] vessels, including 31 steamers, 177 ships, 110 barks, [illegible] brigs and 304 schooners. Seamen were less plenty, and they were getting rather more liberal remuneration. The present currency, according to the Shipping List, is as follows:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$20
London	18	18
Havre	18	18
North of Europe	18	18
[illegible]	16	16
[illegible]	16	16
[illegible]	16	16
West Indies and California	15	30
Coasting	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE J. A. WESTERVELT.—There is every reason for attributing the fire on this ship on Friday night, to the agency of river thieves, who, in the temporary absence of the watchman, broke open the cabin, and after plundering it [illegible] they could lay hands on, set the vessel on fire to conceal their crime. Capt. AUSTIN had a hundred sovereigns in his trunk, which were carried off, besides valuable clothes. The mate also had all his best clothes, boots, &c., stolen; the Captain's and [illegible] charts and instruments were all destroyed. The chronometer was saved.

The wooden building No. 180 Bowery, looks [illegible] it were about to fall—it has had a leaning that way for a long while. Why do not the authorities look to it?

THREE STABLES AND TWO HORSES BURNED.—At [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the frame stable No. [illegible] Eleventh avenue. Before the fire could be subdued three stables were burned, occupied respectively by PATRICK DOYLE, JAMES CADY and JOSEPH POLLOCK. Two horses belonging to Mr. CADY were burned to death. DOYLE and POLLOCK [illegible] total loss. No insurance. Mr. CADY was insured for $[illegible].

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rebecca Hunter, a domestic in the employ of Joseph W. Boyes, No. 15 Wooster-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $60, from Mr. Boyes. The watch was recovered and the accused locked up for trial.

SUICIDE.—MARIA [illegible], residing at No. 367 Madison street, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging herself to the bed-post of her bed. She has been subject to fits of insanity, and is supposed to have committed the act during temporary aberration.

DEATH BY FALLING.—JACOB NAPOLEON, a laborer employed on the new building, No. 3 College Place, Saturday afternoon fell through the hatchways and was killed. The Coroner has been notified.

ACTION UNDER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—In the United States District Court, at Columbus, Ohio, on the [illegible] inst., Judge LEAVITT charged the Grand Jury in relation to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, remarking that a complaint founded upon the seventh section of that act would be submitted for their investigation. The complaint is against persons who participated in a rescue. His Honor does not appear to have charged very strongly in defence of the law. He ruled that the nature of the offence must be definitely [illegible], and in reality nullified the worst features of the act by the following declaration:

"The offence of 'harboring' is not committed unless the [illegible] is in actual possession of the [illegible] [illegible] the fugitive. In regard to 'concealing,' it implies actual knowledge, on the part of the person charged with the offence, that the party was a fugitive slave, and that he concealed him from observation in such way as to defeat the vigilance and intentions of the party seeking to make the arrest. In speaking of this, I will remark again that there must have been a knowledge that the person so aided was a fugitive slave, and that knowledge may be a positive knowledge, or deduced from the circumstances of the case. It has been decided by this and other Courts that, under this law and the old law of 1793, the offence of harboring and concealing and assisting in the escape of a slave [illegible] by merely administering to his [illegible], and giving to him that charity and assistance which might make for his comfort and necessities."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 26.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, [illegible] 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1463, 1246, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258. Part II.—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 71, [illegible] 96, 72, 98, 113, 114, [illegible] 172, 176, 213, 299, 303.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

John Swamberg and John Wendell, master and mate of the schooner Mary Alice, were arrested the latter part of September last, on a charge of smuggling 25,000 cigars, and brought before Commissioner Betts for examination, which was concluded on the 24th inst.

The facts elicited were, that the schooner arrived at Upper Quarantine in September last, with fruit and ballast, unreported from the manifest, that some few days before arrival the cigars were taken out of the cabin and packed in provision barrels and placed in the hold [illegible] by permission of the Captain, transferred to the steam-tug E. C. Smith, and brought to this City, when they were seized.

In defence, it was claimed that the Captain [illegible] had any knowledge of the shipment of the cigars, but that the second mate, who claims the cigars, caused them to be transferred to the steamer, while the Captain was in the cabin; also, that the prosecution had not established the fact that the cigars were [illegible] or had been imported in the schooner for sale.

Ex-Judges Beebe and Birdsall for defendants. F. [illegible] Smythe, Esq., for Government.

The parties were each held in $3,000, and gave [illegible].

CASE OF [illegible] MILLS VS. THOMAS AUSTIN, CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP J. A. WESTERVELT.

This case was resumed at 1 o'clock on Saturday at the Commissioner's rooms, in College-place.

[illegible] John Taylor was called and [illegible] to the general bad character of the provisions dealt out to the passengers, much of which he could not eat, and fell back on his own [illegible]. [illegible] to the Captain, [illegible] with some offensive beef, and asked to have it changed for pork, but he was repulsed; he heard Cohen tell his brother the meat stunk, and he could not eat it; he applied also to the mate and carpenter, but got no satisfaction; he heard a general murmur all over the ship about the character of the provisions; several passengers threw their beef out of the port-holes; the witness saw the Captain assault Mills, holding him by the hair of his head and striking him with his fist; afterwards ordering him in irons.

The cross-examination elicited no new facts, except that Mills twice told the Captain he would speak and [illegible] his rights, after being told to "shut up."

Thomas Horner, the surgeon of the ship, an Englishman, was sworn, and testified that the provisions were all passed upon by the Emigrant Commission in Liverpool before the ship sailed, and after the provisions were on board, he superintended the giving out of the provisions, and said they were all good; he ate a biscuit himself every time he gave them out; the flour was what is called seconds—not white and nice, but it was good, and, as well as the potatoes, was the same kind as was used in the cabin; the oatmeal he ate himself—had a cake made of it, which was good; he did not see the provisions put on board, and did not see a sloop alongside after the ship hauled in the stream, putting provisions on board; the first beef opened was bad, and he reported it to the Captain, [illegible] it was [illegible], down and sent below; he charged that Mills used insolence to Captain Austin.

Mr. McDermott, the mate of the ship, was then called, but the District-Attorney objected to his being sworn, as he had been present throughout the examination, and, besides, was improperly biased. He was sworn, however, and testified that the provisions were all good, and sustained the Doctor's testimony as to the survey held on them by the Commissioners authorized to inspect them in Liverpool.

Mr. Newman, the counsel for the Government, made a short summing up of the testimony, and Mr. Donohue, for the defence, also made some closing remarks. The Commissioner said he would look over the testimony, and meantime reserved his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Saturday was the last day of the October term of this Court, but although there were no Jury trials, and only two prisoners to be sentenced, some of the business transacted was quite important, nevertheless.

James McAlpine, alias Lieutenant-Colonel Marmaduke Reeves, of her Majesty's British army, who has been so often before the police authorities on various charges, was arraigned on a charge of attempting to obtain a large sum of money from the Accessory Transit Company, on the ground that while on his way to San Francisco, he lost overboard a trunk containing many thousands of dollars, and other valuable property, such trunk, as is alleged by the prosecution, never having been in his possession, the whole being a scheme to obtain money from the Company [illegible]. He pleaded not guilty, and [illegible].

THE MURDER IN THE TENTH-AVENUE.

James Rodgers, arrested on Thursday last at Woodbridge, N. J., on the charge of murdering John [illegible], the unfortunate man who was quietly proceeding home from market with his wife on Saturday night, the 17th inst., and stabbed in the most unprovoked manner, was brought to the bar, and required to plead to the charge. He replied in a very indistinct [illegible] that he was guilty; he did not know what he had done, for he was drunk at the time. The Recorder instructed Mr. Kellogg to take him aside and confer with him. This was done, and after a brief conversation with him Mr. Kellogg put in a plea of "Not guilty." On being asked whether he had any counsel to defend him, Rodgers replied that he supposed his friends would take care of him in that respect. Nevertheless, the Court assigned Mr. Kellogg as his counsel. He will be tried next term. Rodgers is only 17 years old, and presents rather a stupid than a ferocious appearance.

James Nugent and Richard Rikeman each pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced, the former to six months, and the latter to three months in the Penitentiary.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS AGAINST LIQUOR DEALERS QUASHED.

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, as counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, moved to quash one hundred and twenty-five indictments, found by the Grand Jury of the present term against sundry liquor dealers in the City for violating the Excise Law by selling liquor on Sundays. He remarked that it was unnecessary for him to discuss the subject, as the Recorder had already delivered his opinion of the illegality of such indictments, and had been sustained therein by Judges Wright and Harris.

The Recorder asked whether the form of the indictment was the same as that upon which his previous decision was rendered.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney replied that it was. He inferred from the notice of motion served upon him by Mr. Tomlinson, that it would be made on the same points as were presented on the argument before Judge Russell. This motion was in the discretion of the Court, and as that was the case, the District-Attorney wished to suggest that, as he was awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court, on a certiorari, the Recorder would lay over this motion until that decision was rendered, first as a matter of expediency, and secondly as a matter of comity and respect to his brother Judge.

Recorder SMITH said that in the first charge he delivered to the Grand Jury after the passage of the excise law he stated that under that law they had no right to find indictments unless the question had first been submitted to a magistrate. Knowing that this was an important question, and that it would necessarily come before him, he examined the law very carefully, and understanding the statute so clearly as he did, he considered it his duty to expressly state to the Grand Jury that they had no right to initiate the proceedings under that act. The offence being a misdemeanor, and the manner in which accused parties were to be brought to justice pointed out, the statute would have to be complied with before the Grand Inquest had a right to interfere. He did not think he would be infringing upon the rules of comity if he decided differently from Judge Russell. Before Judge Russell rendered his decision the question came before him, and although it was not necessary for him to pass upon the whole question on that occasion, yet as he was aware that the question would come up in a different form, he considered it right and proper to give his views upon the section relative to selling liquor on Sunday. The case was now pending before the Supreme Court of this district. Since the decision, which he made in that case, the same points precisely were presented and passed upon by two very eminent Judges (Harris and Wright), confirming his decision. These indictments having been found directly in the face of the directions given by the Recorder to the Grand Jury in regard to the law, he thought he would not be discharging his duty if he hesitated at the first opportunity which presented itself to release these parties from these indictments. Every time they appeared in this Court they were subjected to costs and expense, which, in his view of the law, they should not be subjected to, and a substantial right given to them by the act was denied. An accused party could go before a magistrate and be tried at much less expense than he could in the Court of Sessions. This right the statute guaranteed to him, and the Grand Jury had no right to deprive him of it. He regretted that there was any difference of opinion between him and his associate on this subject; but he did not feel justified in holding one hundred and fifty people for trial, when the indictments were found against his [illegible], and where the Supreme Court sustained his views. The indictments in this case must be quashed, and the Clerk will enter an order to that effect.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 24.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

There was an unusual number of Germans in the Court-room, interested in the various cases, largely in the majority [illegible] in which their countrymen were defendants or complainants. The friends of the parties charged, as reported below, with stealing lard from their employer, were especially numerous, [illegible] this crowd [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] Dutch constituents of the Third Ward [illegible] Judge, [illegible] the lawyer, "the friends of the parties in that instance."

The first case was that of John McKeever and [illegible] Turner, for a [illegible] at a drinking place in the Sixth Ward. Mr. John F. McCann, a book-keeper, said he was passing through Walker-street with a friend, about 10 o'clock P. M., Oct. 18, when McKeever, Turner, and two others rushed from the steps of McKeever's bar-room, corner of [illegible], and, without provocation, assaulted him grossly and violently assaulted him. The complainant finally got away from them, procured an officer and had Turner arrested. Justice Brennan liberated him, and McCann entered a complaint at the Tombs, upon which McKeever was arraigned. The others [illegible]. Justice Brennan appeared for the prisoner, and pleaded his case zealously. McKeever was let off with a fine of only $5.

G. W. Burns and James Crossney, both small boys, were charged with a petit larceny committed Oct. 21. [illegible] was the complainant. Judge Osborn—What's your name? Prisoner—George Washington Burns. Judge Osborn—George Washington Burns, [illegible] and Burns was less culpable than Crossney. Judge Osborn—Let Burns go; send Crossney to the House of Refuge.

[illegible] and Martin Murphy, also boys, permitted their appetites to overcome their consciences [illegible], Oct. 22, and ran off with some cooked [illegible]. [illegible] saw them do it. Judge Osborn—Did they eat them? Witness—I saw 'em eat [illegible]. I don't know whether they ate them or not. Judge Osborn (to the Prisoners)—What have you got to say? Prisoner—I didn't take [illegible]. [illegible] and gave 'em to me. Judge Osborn—Oh, yes. The old story. Shall we send them to the House of Refuge? Judge Flandreau—House of Refuge.

Bridget Fitzsimmons was charged with committing an assault and battery upon officer James Hurley, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, Oct. 21. Judge Osborn—How did she get those scratches on her face. [illegible] Prisoner—Oh, Judge, he beat me with a club. Judge Flandreau—You can go. We find you guilty and suspend sentence. "Bless you," [illegible] made her speedy exit.

Catharine Everett for stealing $3 worth of sheets (Oct. 21) from John Larkin's clothes line, was sent [illegible] months.

Dennis McCaffrey, another juvenile offender, pleaded guilty to defrauding Henry B. Phelps, in procuring from him, upon the representation that he was acting on behalf of his employer, $45 68. Counsel insisted upon calling back one of the witnesses who had left the stand, to ask him an unimportant question. After it was answered, "What nonsense it is," said Judge Osborn, "to try to humbug the Court in this way. Take him to the House of Refuge."

James McShane, "in shabby habiliments dressed," was arraigned on the charge, preferred by Martha Leach, of stealing sixty-four cents in silver coin, Oct. 21. Judge Osborn—What have you got to say, McShane? Prisoner—I had been out with the Light Guards, and was going home when she had me taken up. Judge Osborn—Do you belong to the Light Guards? Prisoner—Yes, Sir, I do. Judge Osborn—To the light-fingered Guards more likely. Prisoner—Judge, I didn't never took it. Judge Osborn—The evidence is that you did. Prisoner—No, Judge, I didn't. Judge Osborn—I find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. If this girl had resisted you, you would have committed violence upon her. McShane accosted her in the street, and told her that if she didn't give him all the money she had, he would have her arrested.

James Cooper, while intoxicated, gave Eliza Cooper a severe beating, Oct. 21. She was lenient and he was let off.

James Maturin plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. He said "he thought he had liberty to take the property." He had a wife and child. The Court thought he was sufficiently punished, having been in prison several days, and sentence was suspended.

Bridget Colwell stole a black frock-coat from Albert Bemburgher, Oct. 22. Judge Osborn—What have you to say? The prisoner talked a great deal to no purpose. Judge Flandreau—You're an old offender. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Jane Mullen stole from Elizabeth Tenbrook an unmentionable article of wearing apparel, Oct. 22. Judge Flandreau—What have you got to say? Prisoner (solemnly)—Judge, I never took it. Judge Flandreau—You're an old offender. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

There were two complaints against John Burns, both entered by Martin Galvony, in which he was charged with stealing a shovel and assaulting the complainant, Oct. 22. He was tried and acquitted on both.

John Herman left his work, Oct. 22, went home drunk, turned his family all out of doors, and beat his wife Wilhelmina. His wife said he generally supported his family. Judge Osborn delivered the sentence of the court: "Let him go."

Charles Pinto was seen to put his hand into the money drawer of Jacob Schaffer's Lager Bier Saloon, No. 163 West 46th-st., Oct. 21, and withdraw therefrom $1 in silver coin. He had been some time suspected, was watched and caught in the act. His address for two months will be "Blackwell's Island."

George Harrison, a child, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, committed (with a knife) upon Matthew McCue, Oct. 23. He was not large enough to be a very dangerous assailant. "Assault and battery," said Alderman Wilson, who was in court, "Assault and battery!—I'd pay him for an assault and battery—give him an apple." Judge Osborn—"I don't like to send him to the House of Refuge for an assault and battery. We suspend sentence. Let him go."

Herman Fischer was charged with an assault and battery on Lewis Wilkins. Lewis said he was passing the grocery store, in which the defendant was employed, with a stone jug full of Stoughton Bitters in his hand. The defendant and several others stood in the door, and one of them threw a stone at him, and broke the jug, and afterwards fell to beating him. The defendant proved a different story, and was discharged.

Hugh McSorley was charged with an assault and battery upon Peter Steinmacher, Oct. 3. Peter was a German and a bad witness. The offence was alleged to have been committed on Saturday. Witness—On Sunday he make a muss. Counsel—Stop a moment. Witness—Oh, I can speak. On Sunday,— Counsel—One moment,— Judge Flandreau—No matter about Sunday. What did he do on Saturday? Witness—He struck me. Counsel—There, that's enough. Judge Flandreau—Any more witnesses? Witness—Yes; Jacob Kilts (calling), Jacob; Jacob! Jacob came up and kissed the book. He told his story in very emphatic broken English. Counsel—Stop one moment. Have you been drinking anything this morning? Judge Flandreau—No; it's only his natural German manner. The complaint was that the prisoner committed a violent assault upon the complainant in the oyster saloon of the latter. The defence was that the prisoner went into Steinmacher's saloon to get some lager-bier with a friend, when they were both attacked and knocked down; that they were the aggrieved, and not the aggressors. Counsel for the prisoner called, as a witness, John Coyle, remarking, sotto voce, "We'll soon unfold this mortal coil." Coyle said he saw McSorley run out of the saloon with his head cut, and Steinmacher standing in front of his place with a club in his hand. The prisoner was discharged.

Edward Wild, William Snyder, Felix Glover and Frederick Bietinck, all Germans, found guilty of stealing some lard from their employer, Benjamin W. Floyd, No. 64 Allen-street, Oct. 16, were set at liberty—the Court suspending sentence. In leaving Mr. Floyd's employment they claimed more wages than he paid them, and they took the lard to balance accounts.

Martin Malone for an assault and battery upon Mary McPeck, No. 130 Cherry-street, Oct. 22, was fined $10. Counsel—He can't pay it, Judge. Judge Osborn—Well, $5,—make it $5.

Murders.

A horrible murder, by slaves, occurred last week in Alabama. Mr. R. E. STEWART, a planter residing ten miles from Livingston, was assassinated while in his bed. His overseer, eighteen years old, late on Friday evening reported to the Sheriff of this County, D. L. AYRES, that his employer was missing, and that he had apprehensions that Mr. STEWART had met with a sad fate. On Sunday morning citizens went to STEWART'S house, to prosecute further inquiries, and stains of blood were discovered on the bed clothing, on the floor, and also on a wagon on the premises. One of the negroes then confessed that Mr. STEWART was killed by four of his negroes about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, at the instigation of the overseer, and that his body had been carried off to a field about a mile and a half distant from the house, and there buried. The negro accompanied a large crowd to the field, and pointed out the exact spot where the deceased was buried. The body was disinterred, and found to be in a horrid mangled condition. Near this spot a place was found where a fire had been kindled, and the charred remnants of feathers discovered, and feathers were seen scattered about, evidently showing that a bed had been burnt there. The overseer, and ten of STEWART'S negroes, were apprehended, and lodged in jail.

Canada was startled, a short time ago, by the statement that one of her backwood homes, in the Upper Ottawa country, had been entered by three ruffians at the dead of night, and the father of the family dragged out and murdered—the members of the family who tried to prevent them being knocked down and otherwise maltreated. The murdered man was a French Canadian, named SANSON or SAMPSON, and a neighbor named KEARNS, who had a quarrel with him about the ownership of a farm, was suspected. This KEARNS had threatened the life of any one who should take possession of the farm, and the deceased did take possession of it. KEARNS and a man named DILLON were brought to trial for the murder last week, in Perth, but the evidence of their identity not being very strong, the attack having been made in the dark by persons with blackened faces, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A horrible affair took place on board the steamer Julia, on her last trip up from Napoleon to Memphis. Two men, HUSSON and GERONIMO, got into a dispute relative to sharing the proceeds of some gambling transaction, conducted on joint account. One called the other a liar, and mutual recrimination passed. GERONIMO then drew a pistol, and pointing it, said "If you do not pay me I will shoot you." HUSSON [illegible] the pistol with one hand and stabbed him with a knife, killing him instantly. The body of the murdered man [illegible] on the steamer Rainbow, to be carried back to Napoleon [illegible] Memphis. This same HUSSON is already under [illegible] for killing [illegible].

We learn from the [illegible] (Iowa) Mirror that a man named CHARLES O'NEIL, ten miles west of [illegible], named Samuel [illegible] his wife and a person named [illegible] at [illegible] Weaver's store, where he found her in bed with [illegible], and [illegible] stabbed himself [illegible] in the back between the shoulders, inflicting three wounds upon his wife as she was getting out of the window. O'NEIL has been arrested.

The Shelbyville (Ky.) Banner of yesterday says: A man named Jack McGinnis, in the employ of Mr. Mounce's [illegible] saw-mill, under pretence of not receiving sufficient wages, on Wednesday evening, sat down on a log, near the mill, deliberately loaded a pistol, and while Mr. Mounce was at work but a few yards from him, fired at him, the contents passing through one cheek and out at his mouth, knocking out a number of teeth, but not fatally injuring him. He was arrested.

Suicides.

Mrs. Ruff, the wife of a citizen of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Penn., committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging herself in a room adjoining her bedroom. Cause, insanity from religious excitement.

Heatheley [illegible], of Bowdoinham, Me., committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Bowdoinham village, on Saturday last; he was 42 years of age, a man of steady habits.

A farmer named Noah cut his throat in the town of Gaines, N.Y., on Thursday. He had conceived the idea that he and his family would starve during the coming winter. He leaves a widow and several children.

Dr. Hampton, a physician in Chicago, committed suicide last week in consequence of pecuniary troubles. He leaves a widow and six children.

A man named Ryan, disappointed in love, shot himself in Hallowell, Me., on the 19th inst. A young factory-girl had jilted him.

Obituary.

Mrs. Dr. Rush, a lady celebrated in the fashionable world, died, as telegraph has already announced, at Saratoga last week, after an illness of two months. She was the wife of Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Jacob Ridgeway. She spent several years in Europe, and was the charm of the social circle in which she moved.

John Hagan, Sr., an old resident of New-Orleans, died on the 16th instant, at the age of 77. He was one of the defenders of that city under Jackson, in 1815, and for 40 years has been a prominent cotton merchant.

Hawaii mourns greatly over the death of John Young, a gentleman of English parentage, who has held important offices in the Islands. He was once Governor of Maui, afterwards Premier, and latterly Minister of the Interior.

Hon. James B. King, a prominent citizen of Ohio, of Virginia birth, a few days ago. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and of the State Board of Equalization, and a Trustee of Miami University.

George Woods, a native of Massachusetts, died at St. Louis last week, of dilapidation. He was only 27 years of age, and died of debauchery, exposure and starvation, a pitiable spectacle.

Progress of Walker's Expedition—Letter from Captain Henry.

From the San Antonio Herald.

POWDER HORN, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

COL. LOGAN: I am now in this place, waiting for orders from Gen. WALKER, previous to moving further. The boys are beginning to come in, but they will not leave until we receive further instructions from Head-quarters. I expect by next Tuesday's mail something definite. Tell those who are willing to join us in the expedition not to be bluffed off by the hostile appearance of the great man at the White House. He is only joking about stopping us; it is merely for buncombe. But if he does really attempt such a movement, I am a Secessionist from this date, and there will be two hundred thousand of a like spirit with myself in the Southern portion of the United States.

Yours, respectfully, W. R. HENRY.

FIRE AT GRAND DE TOUR, ILLINOIS—LOSS $60,000.—The extensive plow factory of Messrs. ANDRUS & BOSWORTH, at Grand de Tour, Ill., was burned on the 13th inst. They had on hand about $20,000 worth of plows, that were all ready for market, all of which were consumed, together with all of the expensive and labor-saving machinery that they had in operation. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss will probably exceed $60,000, with an insurance of $10,000. About 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Pearls, $6@$6 12½; Pots, $6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,097 bbls., including 797 bbls. Pearls, and 300 bbls. Pots.

BARK—There were 200 hhds. Quercitron Bark sold in Philadelphia, this week, at $30 for No. 1 ℔ ton. Stock and demand limited.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has not varied since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, and is cheaper. Sales, 7,400 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 35@$4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 00

Canadian is in fair demand, at, however, easier prices; sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15 @$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy; sales, 1,100 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and depressed, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour commands $2@$2 20 for 100 ℔s.

Statement of Flour and Meal Inspected in Philadelphia during the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857:

Superfine Wheat Flour, bbls	138,409
Superfine Wheat Flour, half-bbls	2,180
Fine Wheat Flour, bbls	1,010
Condemned Wheat Flour, bbls	915
Rye Flour, bbls	2,194
Rye Flour, condemned, bbls	38
Corn Meal, bbls	6,384
Corn Meal, hhds	20
Corn Meal, condemned, bbls	2,180
Middlings	2,180

The following is a comparative statement of the inspections of Flour, at the prominent points in Virginia, for the quarter ending 30th September last, and same period of 1856:

	1856.	1857.
Richmond	150,120	170,230
Alexandria	22,162	19,181
Petersburg	34,600	19,209
Lynchburg	13,401	11,581
Fredericksburg	10,432	13,606
Norfolk	6,749	4,609
Total, bbls	236,[illegible]	238,[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are lower. Sales, 68,600 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 20; ordinary to fair Red do., at $1@$1 09; good White Southern at $1 40, and fair to choice Red Southern at $1 21@$1 26, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales, 16,000 bushels, at 66c.@70c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at about [illegible]c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Yesterday's sales of Barley reached 9,000 bushels Western and California. Oats are in demand and are worth 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 39c.@44c. for Jersey, and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 22.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,162	760
Wheat, bushels	94,712	90,276
Corn, bushels	6,078	—
Oats, bushels	5,526	—
Barley, bushels	1,930	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,847	1,007
Wheat, bushels	190,238	121,566
Corn, bushels	50,003	41,521
Oats, bushels	15,045	16,023
Rye, bushels	—	—
Barley, bushels	236	—

HAY—Sales, 500 bales River at 50c.@65c. ℔ 100 ℔s. During the past week, a fair demand prevailed in Baltimore, at $16@$19 for bale, and $12@$14 for coarse hay, ℔ ton. Straw was scarce and needed there, at $10@$11 for Wheat, $12 for Oats, and $18 for Rye, ℔ ton. In Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, Northern bale Hay was dull at 87½c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah,—a large addition to the stock caused prices to recede to $1 for Eastern, and 75c. for Northern, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sell slowly and irregularly at 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Of last year's crop,—there have been free purchases made on private terms, for export.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—No movement of importance.

LIME—Rockland 85c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 33@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½@30c.; New-Orleans, 40@45c.

NAVAL STORES—Sales light, and prices somewhat weaker to-day.

OILS—Depressed and drooping. No important movement.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet is held with more confidence. Sales 120 bbls., in lots at $20 50@$21 for mess and $16 50@$17 for prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, [illegible] [illegible]. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 120 bbls. inferior to choice, at 13c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Some lots are being shipped from this Market. Beef is depressed and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for repacked Western Mess, and [illegible] for prime Western Mess, $12@$12 50 for Country Mess, and $9@$9 50 do. do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef [illegible] Beef Hams, [illegible] Butter is [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] very good State, and 15c.@20c. for [illegible] and [illegible]. Cheese is [illegible] at [illegible]

RICE—Continues in limited request. Quotations: $3 25@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Dull, yet steady. Sales 200 hhds. Cuba [illegible], at from [illegible]c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, mainly at 10c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The business in Kentucky and Seedleaf [illegible] ruled tame during the past week—no important movement having occurred in either.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,[illegible] bbls. Ohio and Prison, at [illegible]c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied, but little. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 6d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and heavy goods, 12s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, [illegible]; one to Glasgow, Wheat, in shippers' bags, [illegible]; [illegible]; a brig, 160 tons, to Ponce and Mayaguez, $1 [illegible]; one, 213 tons, to Aspinwall, $1,300; a schooner, 184 tons, to Port Spain, Trinidad, and back, $1,[illegible]; one [illegible] to Barbadoes, [illegible]; one, [illegible] to Barbadoes and Port Spain, Trinidad, Lumber, $[illegible]; ship Orbea to Lisbon, one from Philadelphia to Valparaiso; a bark hence to Valparaiso, [illegible], and one to Bristol, England, on terms not transpired.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a large and commodious house in a very pleasant location in the upper part of the City, would be happy to accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, for the Winter, where all the comforts and privileges of a home will be found. The house is new, and completely furnished with all the modern improvements, and connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 1,822, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. The house is strictly first-class, and [illegible] by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only want [illegible] board, please not apply.

BOARDING WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms, with board, in a private house situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 14th and 30th sts. for a family of four adults, two children and a nurse. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address R., Box 300 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,367 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 62 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

PARTIAL BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE or two gentlemen will find, with partial board, a pleasant well-furnished front room, with gas, in a private French family, residing a short distance from either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address FRENCH BOARD, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 239 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant, third-story front room, overlooking the Bay. Would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, a hall bedroom for a single gentleman. Unexceptionable references as to table and house comforts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; board in a modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant, and connected by cars and stages with business parts of the City.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen only, consisting of parlor and bedroom adjoining; location desirable, being a few doors west of Broadway. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, and private table, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH SUPERIOR accommodations, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 West 14th-st. Foreigners preferred. References exchanged.

WILLIAMSBURG.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHed rooms may be had in a quiet, private family, with or without board. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 2 3d-st., near Division-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in this City in a genteel private family, where no other boarders are taken. Such a family, desiring to reduce expenses by such means, may hear of an acceptable party by addressing, with particulars, Box No. 539 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant family and good location, not below 4th or above 30th-st.; prefer furnishing own rooms; terms must be moderate, and best of reference required. Address, for two days, SUYDAM, Times Office, or Box 1,421 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN A PRIVATE family or hotel, for a family of five, in a small town or village in which are good schools and an Episcopal church. The location must be accessible by railroad, within two hours' ride of the City. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Address, stating terms, SKIDMORE, Union-square, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; two rooms, with boarding, in a Christian family; location a few blocks from Carlton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn. Best references exchanged. Address W. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A HAPPY HOME.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives occupy a splendid house, furnished in style, above but near Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., best part of the City, having more room than they wish, would add a gentleman and wife to their number, where they would find a home seldom found in boarding. Address A HOME, with name, &c., Times office.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—THREE pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a small private family of young persons. Location very pleasant, close to St. John's Park. Apply at No. 5 North Moore-st., second door from Hudson-st.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 26th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 20 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Parker Sinclair, No. 109 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Parser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oremieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 330 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 29th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolphe Wolfe, No. 20 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. [illegible] 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 66 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 30 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $36. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

DR. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best City references [illegible]. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, [illegible], or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

HARPER'S AND OTHER MAGAZINES bound, from 50 cents up. Music, Bibles, Shakespeare, &c., bound with good taste and in a superior style, at FORSTER'S premium book bindery, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Books bound in every variety of style.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN [illegible] at No. 256 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook [illegible] No. 55 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family [illegible] in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress [illegible] 3d Soar.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of superior female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for almost any wages to suit the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., second door west of Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation [illegible] plication desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK [illegible] good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO [illegible] have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable American woman [illegible] No. 35 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or as chambermaid [illegible] near 6th-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl [illegible] days at No. 1,000 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman [illegible] seen at No. 66 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAWYER'S office by a man who writes a good hand [illegible] Times office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls [illegible] floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman [illegible] Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant man [illegible] No. 1 2d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook [illegible] West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family [illegible] days at No. 385 Broadway [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible] plain sewing [illegible] seen for two days at No. 35 West 41st-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a private family [illegible] 6th and 7th-avs. in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 169 West [illegible]-st., [illegible] floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman [illegible] to plain cook, wash and iron [illegible] given. Apply, for two days, at No. 287 [illegible] 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman at [illegible], Rye, Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. For further particulars, inquire at Mr. GRIMES', [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; good City reference. Apply to No. 120 Amity-st., near for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German, French and English. Call on Mme. Louisa, No. 40 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 387 [illegible]-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant, and take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; no mistake, [illegible] a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 [illegible], University-place.

SERVANTS.—AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY MAY be had without charge and for whom [illegible] at all times, at the American and Foreign Servants' Institute and Employment Society's offices, Nos. [illegible] Bible House, Astor-place. Mrs. YORKSHIRE, Manager.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY.—A RESPECTABLE person, [illegible] would be adopted to a gentleman or lady [illegible] girl is 19 and the boy is 8 years old. [illegible] Weston, N. Y. [illegible]

ATTOR [illegible]—[illegible] a number of well-recommended servants [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK [illegible] A STEAMER, A clerk for a hotel, two grocery clerks, a time keeper for a saw mill in New-Jersey [illegible] Apply to GREEN & CO., No. 5 East Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] papers, in lots to suit [illegible]

R. I. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning—[illegible]; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight [illegible] for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty [illegible].

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] to [illegible] must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

[illegible] undertake to return manuscripts that may not [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing four days' later intelligence from Europe. It is of an important character. The financial revulsion in this country—though the worst was not known on the other side—had influenced the London Money market to such an extent that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent., and the general impression was that, within a few days, this figure would be still further advanced to eight per cent. The drain of gold [illegible]; on the 16th inst. a sum of [illegible] sovereigns was actually engaged for shipment to the United States. After the news by the *Persia* had been received, Consols fell to [illegible] on the day the *Baltic* left Liverpool, [illegible] rallied again to 88. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

We receive no political intelligence of any [illegible] by the *Baltic*. The honor of the American turf has been, in a measure, redeemed by Prioress, who won the great Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket in gallant style. The [illegible] of the American was greeted by the [illegible] with loud cheering. In the late gales along the British coast two American vessels were lost—the Boston bark *Warden*, [illegible] lives, and the *Lexington*, with [illegible].

The news from India is important and highly encouraging. General HAVELOCK gained [illegible] victory on the 10th of August, driving the mutineers from a strong position near [illegible], which they desperately defended. Reinforcements, under Gen. OUTRAM, were expected to reach Cawnpore by the 9th of September. Lucknow was still safe. The garrison were in good spirits, well supplied with provisions, and the report says, can easily hold out until they are relieved. No attack had been made upon Delhi, but the arrival of the siege train and further reinforcements indicate that due preparations are being made for that event. Lord ELGIN had returned to China.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Ocean Bird* from San Juan del Norte, we have received advices from Nicaragua to the 29th ult. All Americans suspected of sympathizing with WALKER have been expelled from the country. At the Presidential election, held in [illegible] on the 25th ult., Gen. MARTINEZ was the successful candidate. Great defensive preparations are going on for the reception of [illegible] filibustering expedition under WALKER, and in this connection we publish an interesting statement of the number and present disposition of the Nicaraguan army. [illegible] has just returned from the country. In a letter which we publish elsewhere, he defends himself from the charges upon which he was convicted by one of WALKER's courts-martial.

We have news from Campeachy and Sisal to the [illegible] of September. There had been no [illegible] actual hostilities, though the contending parties still maintained a belligerent attitude. The Indians of the interior, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, had entered a village, apparently with friendly intentions, and, gaining admission to the houses, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the women and children. Very few of the inhabitants escaped. Over five hundred bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily.

The Money market was easier at the close of last week to moderate dealers at bank. The country circulation is adding to the disposable ability of the City, and although the heavy mercantile firms already in embarrassment are not relieved by it, the case is different with trade generally. The Stock market is depressed by the foreign accounts—the [illegible] dearer money in England, and the [illegible] of embarrassment to some of the [illegible] houses being actively employed by the speculators against a rise. There were [illegible] heavy failures rumored on Saturday, [illegible] to authorize the use of names. The Domestic Exchanges with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond were [illegible]. The European Exchanges from [illegible] per cent. higher for select bills. The weekly import of Dry Goods has fallen quite low, while the export list of domestic produce, and articles of foreign growth returned for a better market than they find here, is on the increase.

The rainy weather, on Saturday, was against a vigorous business in the General Produce Markets. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., with more sellers than buyers. A good demand existed for Wheat—prime lots of which ruled firm. Other kinds fell off 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel. Corn was dull and heavy. Oats were in limited request at easier rates. Provisions were quiet, and rather unsettled in price. Less activity was discernible in Groceries at previous quotations. No important movement transpired in other branches of trade. The number of vessels of all classes in port was [illegible].

The Virginia Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church, in session last week at Washington, recommended a withdrawal from the General Assembly, in consequence of its action on the Slavery question, by a vote of 32 to 8. The action of that portion of the Church which lately met at Richmond was approved.

The Secretary of War, on Friday, visited Fort Hamilton and Fort Richmond, and, on Saturday, with Gen. SUTTON, Col. LAY, Major [illegible], and Lieut. MCPHERSON, proceeded, [illegible], from the Battery, in a Government barge, to Governor's Island. The seven companies of the United States troops (800 men), Col. JONES commanding, now stationed [illegible] reviewed. The Hospital, the [illegible], and the fortifications on the [illegible] inspected. Gov. FLOYD [illegible] to be very much gratified with all [illegible]. He will visit the other fortifications [illegible].

The [illegible] composed of two Republicans and two Americans from each Ward [illegible] to meet again. At the first meeting, on Friday night, Mr. N. A. DOW, of the [illegible] Ward, being Chairman, resolutions were passed advising the Republicans to substitute ABEL [illegible] for [illegible] (declined,) as candidate for Recorder, and to drop RICHARD [illegible], their candidate for the Marine Court Judgeship, and advising the Americans to drop Judge [illegible] and put on LUCIAN SHERWOOD, for the Superior Court. On Saturday evening the Convention could not agree which of the candidates for District-Attorney and Register should be thrown overboard. A Committee of five was appointed to consult with the American and Republican Conventions on the subject, and an adjournment was then taken to this afternoon.

It would appear from an article, which we publish elsewhere, from a St. Thomas paper, that Holland has settled all details for the general emancipation of slaves in the Islands of Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba, and St. Eustatius. All the emancipated slaves who can, will be called upon to work for the State, which will pay them fair wages. According to the arrangements made, Holland will pay to every shareholder a fair equivalent for his slave.

A meeting of the hardware merchants of this City was held on Saturday, at the Astor House, to take into consideration the time of credits as at present allowed, and other subjects connected with the present embarrassment of trade. A few gentlemen expressed their opinions in regard to the credit system, proposing four months as the limitation, after which a Committee to draft resolutions was appointed, to report at the next meeting, to be held on Friday, when delegations from the hardware trade of other cities are invited to attend.

The falling off in the freight and passenger business among the various railroad and steamboat lines running out of this City, as exhibited elsewhere, presents in a striking light the extent to which the whole business of the country has been affected by the revulsion. There is scarcely one that has not lost from one-third to two-thirds of its business during the three weeks of October.

The receipts at the Tax Receiver's office up to Saturday were $1,536,635 23 against $2,405,297 49 for the corresponding number of days last year, making a difference in the receipts thus far of $868,662 03 in favor of last year. The falling off in the payments is to be attributed of course to the increased scarcity of money growing out of the financial revulsion.

Three boys attacked and robbed CHAS. T. FISHER, on Saturday night of 62 cents, all the money he had with him. The Police captured one of them, MICHAEL MARRIN, of Washington Market, and had him committed. HENRY NEWMAN, colored, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to No. 58 Leonard street, from which he had been expelled as a boarder a few days previous. Lieut. ROBERT L. VIELE's pictures, furniture and carpets which were stolen during the summer vacation, have mostly been recovered. CHARLEY KING, the thief, put the officers on the search of Mrs. FRANCES LINDOWER, No. 68 Leonard-street, who, her premises being searched, confessed that she had bought some of the pictures very cheap—$700 worth for $17—and left the rest on sale. Mr. HORACE H. LADD, of No. 63 Water street, while on his way to the broker's, Saturday afternoon, and probably busy with his umbrella, had his pocket picked of $1000 worth of Rhode Island bank bills, in a sealed package labeled by THOMPSON, MORSE & CO. Two brothers, DAN and MIKE SULLIVAN, were arrested, Saturday, charged with following a sailor in Cherry-street, and robbing him of his watch. The fraternal thieves were locked up for trial. No other Police news than we have noted in this paragraph occurred in the city on Saturday or Sunday.

On Friday night as TERESA DARE, a servant girl, was walking in Fifth-street, near Avenue D, close by her home, a carriage drove along with three men in it. Suddenly the carriage stopped and the men jumped out of the vehicle, seized the girl, lifted her in the carriage by main force, gagged her and attempted to violate her. She succeeded in making sufficient outcry to alarm the villains, when they pitched her out of the carriage into the street and drove hurriedly away. Some time afterwards the girl was taken up by some policemen and conveyed to the Station-house, where after receiving medical treatment she was conveyed home. The officers are in quest of the villains.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, JAMES RODGERS, the youth charged with the unprovoked murder of SWANSTON, in the Tenth-avenue, on the evening of the 17th inst., was arraigned before the Recorder and pleaded not guilty. On motion of the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, the Recorder quashed 125 indictments, found by the Grand Jury against certain liquor dealers for selling liquor on Sunday—the indictments, in the Recorder's opinion, and as he instructed the Grand Jury, in his charge at the commencement of the term, being clearly illegal.

There were 17 more deaths from various causes in this City last week, than during the previous seven days. The whole number of deaths last week was 427—217 males, 210 females—of which consumption and infantile marasmus occasioned the greater number. No epidemic is prevailing with us, and the general health of the City is good.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and empowered Gen. NYE as Chairman of the Board, to preface his signature to the return to the *mandamus* in the case of MURPHY against the Police Commissioners, with the words, "By order of the Board."

Coroner GAMBLE's Jury rendered a verdict Saturday in the case of EDWARD O'REILLY, who died of erysipelas, the result of injuries received on the head. O'REILLY's wife testified that he told her that he was robbed last Thursday night and beaten over the head. No other witness supported her testimony. Coroner HILLS held an inquest at Bellevue yesterday on the body of an unknown man, 50 years old, who died Thursday. He told before his death that he was assaulted in the street, and badly beaten by persons unknown to him. A *post mortem* examination of the body of WM. HAIGHT, aged 83, who died Friday at the Almshouse, presented such an extravasation of the blood between the membranes of the brain, as to lead to the impression that his death was hurried by violence at the hands of some parties unknown before his admittance to the Island. A needy Italian, JOSEPH MARTINIS, blowed his brains out last Friday. The Coroner's inquest on Saturday found a verdict to that effect.

The steamship *Atlantic* for Liverpool, did not sail on Saturday. She will be detained until Tuesday, 27th.

The India News.

The news by the *Baltic* is highly favorable to the English in India. The tide is evidently turning in their favor, and we may expect to hear by the next India mail that the strength of this great rebellion has been broken, and the country effectually restored to British control. Then will commence the real difficulties of the crisis for the British Government, for it is impossible that India should continue to be governed by the same system which has led to this extensive and formidable insurrection.

The India news by this arrival may be summed up in few words—but as every point was considered before its arrival in the very extremity of danger, these few words tell the whole story of encouragement and eventual success. Delhi still held out on the 20th of August, but a sortie of the mutineers had been again repelled, and the arrival of the siege train, which was to be the signal for assault, was confidently expected within four days. The English garrison of Lucknow had not only held its position, but had made two successful sorties and had gained a new supply of provisions, which placed their ability to maintain themselves beyond doubt. HAVELOCK had defeated the rebels in a sixth battle and was at Cawnpore, awaiting reinforcements with which to go to the relief of Lucknow, by the middle of September. Several small mutinies at different points had been instantly suppressed, and no new outbreaks of any importance had occurred.

It is not at all likely that the mutineers will be able to make successful resistance at any point, after the English shall have fairly taken the field with the recruits, which would begin to reach India early in September.

The Money News by the Baltic.

We have stirring financial news by the Baltic. On the arrival out of the *Persia* from this side, the Bank of England Directors met on Monday, Oct. 12, and advanced the rate of discount to seven per cent., making a rise of 1½ per cent. in four days. At the regular meeting on Thursday, the day preceding the steamer's departure from Liverpool, it was anticipated that the rate would again be advanced to eight per cent., and some of the London authorities look for even ten per cent. before the crisis is fairly met. It must be borne in mind, however, that a clamorous party exists in England against the principles and sliding scale of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Bank Act of 1844, and their organs of the press never fail to take advantage of emergencies like the present to anticipate the worst results from the working of the Act in question. The sudden scarcity of money in London and Liverpool, and the enormous applications at Bank and to the discount houses for accommodation, are undeniable facts, and the probability of a large number of failures among the Scotch and English manufacturers, from the poor returns and backward collections from the United States, will probably be greater than we have hitherto anticipated. Nor is the apprehension untimely that the trouble in Lyons, Paris, and *in some of the German capitals, from the* same cause, will be of a serious character.

Nothing is said by this arrival of the private banking interest connected with the United States. The worst was not yet known from this side, but even when the subsequent accounts are realized, it is questionable whether, from their great strength, any of the houses connected with our trade will give way. It is only from the complication of the India exchanges, which, notwithstanding the encouraging war news from that quarter, are quoted worse for London, with the American troubles, that serious danger to these houses, under a double pressure on the money market, is to be apprehended. If their own abundant means, and a strong array of wealthy friends, will avail, the probability is they will go through with credit.

The Gold brought by the present opportunity is about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The *Persia*, due on Wednesday, is expected to bring a million or a million and a half more. One of the Australian packets had just delivered fourteen hundred thousand dollars in London. The market at Liverpool for the American staples is reported steady, particularly for Cotton, and if anything like the prices quoted are sustained, or even a good demand insured for the next month or two, the fact will be of more importance in righting money affairs on this side than the receipt of the English gold to hasten the export movement; for the sufficient reason that our surplus crops were never larger.

There is one other feature in the present news not to be overlooked. The American Stocks held in England will not be returned on sale here. On the contrary, a disposition was evinced to speculate in them at the low prices, the London market being kept thereby in advance of our own for three or four prominent Railways, Stock and Bonds.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We publish this morning a circular from the Children's Aid Society of this City, to which we call the particular attention of our readers. This excellent institution, which has now established a network of communications between the labor-demand of the interior, and the labor-supply of the seacoast, and which is administered with as much of judgment as of enterprise, is now put forward by its managers as an efficient means for affording relief to the actual distress of the working classes. There is no exigency of the moment more pressing than the want which this Society purposes to meet.

On the 19th of October, our reporters ascertained that between *six and seven thousand girls* had, up to that date, been thrown out of work in this City. Appalling as this statement was, it will doubtless fall short of the actual truth at that time, and it may be safely assumed that more than *ten thousand* of this class are now absolutely destitute of all means of support, excepting such scanty savings as the more provident of their number may have accumulated, and such insignificant advances as they may be able to wring, at ruinous rates, from the reluctant pawnbrokers. These resources must, of course, be very soon exhausted by those who can command them, and it is perfectly plain that if something cannot be effectually and speedily done to reopen the channels of honest industry to these victims of the "panic," they must begin to contribute largely to the rising tide of misery and of crime which menaces the Metropolis. The Children's Aid Society proposes to do this necessary something, to do it effectually, and to do it speedily. Without interrupting the course of its legitimate activity, the Society offers to make itself the medium of information and of transportation between the Western homes which offer such numerous opportunities of employment to precisely this class of persons, and the sufferers among us.

No new organization could be set on foot for this purpose without a dangerous loss of time and a superfluous expenditure of means. The Children's Aid asks only for just so much money as shall enable it to extend its existing arrangements, and finds itself able to promise, that a new contribution to its funds of only $500 will suffice to set the emigration forward at once. Surely it is impossible that this appeal should not be immediately met by a practical response. Five hundred or five thousand dollars thus invested at this moment, will save our City and our citizens from incalculable mischief in the course of the next few months. Commanding as well from the employers as from those who seek employment all the confidence due to a well-established character, the Children's Aid Society possesses every requisite for accomplishing in the most satisfactory manner the noble work which it has undertaken. Let its hands then be strengthened, and at once, for there is not a moment to be lost when hesitation means the ruin of innocent lives, and delay is the herald of something worse than death to hundreds of human beings.

VIRGINIA POLITICS—SENATOR HUNTER'S LETTER UPON KANSAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Senator HUNTER yields at last *to the pressure* which commands him to "define his position." He has been "suspected of being suspicious." The ultra and overzealous *champions of the* Administration have insisted upon knowing what he thought of Gov. WALKER and affairs in Kansas, and have menaced him with their dire displeasure if he failed to respond to their inquiries. He treated these threats with proper contempt for a long time,—but like all public men in these days, was forced to yield at last to the undignified and degrading *tyranny of partisanship. Naturally ashamed of* the part he is forced to play, he seeks to disguise it by pretending to answer the queries of *a friend and by words of scorn for* the requisitions of his foes;—but the disguise is thin and deceives nobody—not even Mr. HUNTER himself. The *Enquirer* has triumphed and forced him to an explanation, which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES.

The Senator's letter will add nothing to his reputation. It is feeble in purpose and still feebler in argument. He is very explicit and emphatic in indorsing the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill,—which commits to *the people* of the Territory the absolute right, in forming a State Constitution, to admit or prohibit Slavery, as they may see fit. Yet he seeks to evade the practical application of this principle, by claiming for the Convention the right to adopt a Constitution, and, without submitting it to the popular vote, to send it to Congress for the approval which that body, in his opinion, has no right to withhold. It is impossible that Senator HUNTER should deceive himself by such sophistry as this;—and he will find it equally impossible to deceive anybody else. If he is sincere in indorsing the principle of Popular Sovereignty, why is he unwilling to allow that sovereignty its most direct and effective expression? Grant that the Convention duly and fairly represents the People of Kansas:—it is still not easy to see why its power or right should be paramount to that of the People themselves. But Senator HUNTER must know that it does not represent them,—that it was elected by less than one-third of their number, and cannot claim any right whatever, either actual or technical, to control their action or even express their will.

The simple fact is, the ultra Pro-Slavery men, in endeavoring to force Slavery upon Kansas through this Convention, on the plea that it represents the People and may therefore refuse them an opportunity to act for themselves, are engaged in a paltry, thimble-rigging attempt to dodge the consequences of their own principle of popular Sovereignty,—and Senator HUNTER, in lending himself to it, sinks his character as a statesman and a man of honor. It is one of the shabbiest and least creditable shifts even of the reckless, unprincipled partisanship of the present day.

The effort is evidently about to be made to force it upon the Democratic Party in Congress during the coming session. We can scarcely conceive it possible that President BUCHANAN should be weak enough to yield to it,—but attempts at prophecy upon that head are somewhat hazardous. It certainly is not possible that even the whole patronage and power of his Administration should be able to force it upon the people of the country. The Democratic party achieved power upon the principle that *the People* of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions *for themselves*. Senator DOUGLAS has already intimated his determination to insist upon a full and faithful redemption of this pledge: and if he takes that ground in the Senate, he will rally to himself the support, not only of the Democratic Party, but of the country at large.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The *Vanderbilt* went to sea on Saturday, with an enormous crowd of passengers—nearly six hundred. The *Atlantic* was to have sailed at the same hour, but a serious fracture in her machinery was discovered at the last moment, which will detain her three or four days. Very great injustice was done to our mercantile community by the refusal of the Postmaster-General to permit her mails to be sent out by the *Vanderbilt*. It is a very poor consolation to be informed that "Mr. COLLINS is responsible" for the delay.

It is very evident that a complete revolution is in progress in our system of Ocean Steam Navigation. The *Atlantic* was going out with only twenty passengers. Commodore VANDERBILT is rapidly effecting his purpose of breaking down the monopoly which the mail contracts have given the other lines. His first blows are aimed at the Collins line,—as he always sails on the same day with its best steamers. He carries letters, not upon contract, but receiving as compensation the postage paid. He has reduced the price of a passage very largely, and has made some of the quickest trips ever effected. The result is a very serious curtailment of the patronage of the Collins line:—and unless their ships also reduce the price of passage it must inevitably be broken down.

The Cunarders from this port do better, because they sail on different days and enjoy a better reputation. But the Cunard line from Boston has been compelled to reduce its rates by the competition of the line of screw steamers from Quebec, which is making very rapid passages, and at very low prices. The result is that nearly all the Canadian patronage, which used to be a very large item in the business of the Cunard line from Boston, now takes the other route, and the Cunarders have accordingly very wisely reduced their rates from thirty guineas to twenty-two pounds,—a difference of nearly fifty dollars.

The *Great Eastern*, when it comes out, will make a still greater inroad upon the accustomed habits of our Ocean Steam Navigation Companies,—and we shall very soon see an entirely new state of things in regard both to the passenger traffic and the mail service. Monopolies, after all, do not succeed any better at sea than upon dry land.

A COMPETITION OF CANDIDATES.—Some enterprising politicians in Tennessee have addressed a long string of questions, upon all possible subjects, to half a dozen gentlemen who expect to be candidates for the United States Senate. These gentlemen have held a Convention and unanimously agreed not to answer these inquiries until after they receive the nomination of their party caucus. This saves all but one of them the trouble of writing any reply at all. These little economical arrangements among political partizans are very convenient.

CATHERINE HAYS' HUSBAND.—The foreign news states that Miss HAYS, the singer, has recently married a Mr. BUSHNELL. The *Sunday Times* says that he was her business manager in California and Australia, and that before he could marry her he was under the necessity of visiting this country and procuring a divorce from his wife, which he accomplished, quietly and without her knowing much about it, in Connecticut.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Every one will be delighted to hear that this popular place of amusement reopens for the Winter season on Wednesday next. The times are not sufficiently hard to reconcile us to an entire abnegation of Italian opera, and we are sure if conducted with spirit the management will enjoy the best patronage of the public. Several new engagements have been entered into, and Herr FORMES, the great basso, is expected by the first steamer from Europe. The opening opera, it is understood, will be "Semiramide," with D'ANGRI as *Arsace*, and LA GRANGE as the heroine.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON has done the wisest thing that a manager could do in these times; he has reëngaged Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, and that great artiste appears to-night as *Lady Macbeth*. The popularity of remarkable merit never fails, and we may therefore safely prophesy that the present engagement of Miss CUSHMAN will be as brilliant as its result as that which is just concluded.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Two legitimate successes were made here last week, and they are on the bills to-night. For a thoroughly enjoyable evening we can recommend "Caprice" and "Past and Present." The finest acting in the City can be witnessed in these pieces.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The ever active manageress of this handsome and admirably conducted establishment announces another new drama to-night. It is from the pen of Mr. WARE, and is called "Birds of Prey." All the best actors of the theatre are in the cast, and we all know that it will be placed on the stage in a manner that cannot be surpassed. The farce of "Lend me Five Shillings" concludes the entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—During the present week Manager NIBLO will give his patrons three distinct entertainments every evening. 1, A comic pantomime by the RAVELS; 2, a ballet, by Mlle. ROBERT; 3, the grand spectacle of "Bocca." Business ought to keep up at an establishment where so much activity is displayed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The incomparable Ronzani Ballet Troupe will appear to-night in an act of "Faust," and in the magnificent grand ballet of the "Golden Horn."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments here to-night commence with "Bion the Wanderer," after which, for the first time, a new drama, in two acts, by C. L. BARNETT, Esq., called the "Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover;" to conclude with the farce called "Yankee Courting."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," the comic drama of "The Pride of the Market" and the farce of the "King of Clubs," are all on the bills for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carlo Family, and the Aquaria, are still the attractions here. The dramatic season at this house will commence on Monday next.

PANORAMA OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—This most interesting and deserving panorama is still on exhibition at Empire Hall. An explanatory lecture is delivered by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, one of Dr. KANE's most faithful adherents. The exhibition is an eminently gratifying one and deserves to be liberally supported.

DR. REENTS'S PHYSIOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—This unique and valuable collection of physiological objects is beginning to attract the attention it deserves. More instruction can be derived from it of the human organization than could by a year's hard reading. The lectures of Dr. JACKSON are highly interesting, and delivered many times during the day and evening.

Academy of Music—A Suggestion.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Academy of Music is to be reopened for operatic representations, can't you induce the management to commence the performances at 7 o'clock, and have five-minute intermissions between the acts, (instead of twenty minutes or more,) so as to enable their patrons to reach home at a reasonable hour, thus accommodating New-Yorkers, Brooklynites, and the inhabitants of Jersey City?

It certainly is a great drawback to one's pleasure to have to wait till 8 o'clock or after these long evenings, and wait through tedious intermissions; a reform in this respect would put money in the pockets of the lessees, and another reform would bring hundreds of dollars to the house nightly, if they would not compel the public to pay 25 cents extra to secure seats; instead of our paying a premium to secure a seat, they ought to allow us a discount. They would soon find their interest in it.

PATRON.

Cruelties to Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have read H. B. PARMALEE's letter in this morning's TIMES, which you have been pleased to indorse; in reply to which I beg to state that I was the writer of the communication signed "Justice," which contained only a "specimen" of facts; that I was a passenger on board the *Middlesex* during the voyage in question, and am perfectly conversant with all the incidents connected with it; and pledge myself to the accuracy of every item in my letter. Indeed, Capt. P. does not attempt to deny them, but rather to justify the course which he and his officers pursued, and that, too, by a number of palpable exaggerations—not to say downright falsehoods.

He asserts, for instance, that he had a small crew and over 600 steerage passengers. Every one on the voyage knows that he had 29 men, besides 3 officers, and just 298 passengers, including 1st, 2d and 3d, and of these 10 died. He also asserts that many of the crew stowed away, and refused to work. MARSHALL, whom he almost beat to death on the 11th of April, was no stowaway, nor did he ever refuse to work. When they were unable to stand, from hunger and ill-usage, they laid down, and in some cases died in a day or two after. The following is an instance: On Thursday, the 31st of March, a man named BURKE, being all but dead from previous beatings, remained in bed, from whence he was dragged by the 1st mate and flogged in a most brutal manner. Next morning the same scene was enacted, and at 3 next morning he was found dead on the deck. He does not deny that the sailors were ill-treated, only that it was not from a "reckless or malicious spirit." I know not what the spirit might be termed that would prompt an officer to hang a man up by the neck, or choke him with his thumbs, or send him to the top of the mast to catch flies, or put him on his face to bite the deck till the blood ran in streams from his gums, or to make him eat tar, or fifty other things of the same species; "reckless or malicious" would be too moderate a definition for it.

It is very strange, indeed, that "H. B. P." should be ignorant of the fact that the Grand Jury did find bills of indictment against his first and second officers for "cruel and unusual punishment," and for "assaults with dangerous weapons," and that the trial of the former is pending the present session of the District Court; the latter having "cut his stick." In conclusion, I beg to inform you, Mr. Editor, that a goodly number of the passengers who were eye witnesses to the tragedies are still in the City, and that the depositions of many more, both of seamen and passengers, on the subject, are in the hands of District-Attorney MCKEON, who, it is to be hoped, will make a proper use of them. I remain, &c.,

JAMES REA.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. L. C. GARDNER, of the schooner *Silas Wright*, from Savannah, (arrived yesterday,) was, Saturday morning, found dead in his berth. His disease was similar to the Georgia fever. He was 30 years old, and a native of Rockland, Maine.

The sloop *Fanny*, owned by C. [illegible], was, on Saturday evening, accidentally sunk in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn. She had a cargo of 250 barrels of crude turpentine.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Employment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Indian Outrages on Humboldt River—Proposed Purchase of Sonora and Lower California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

My dispatch of Friday evening, in relation to Mr. HASKIN's efforts to secure employment for the mechanics at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was [illegible] in the transmission.

It is the President, and not the Secretary, [illegible] the Secretary of War proposes to have [illegible] propeller, with a view to keeping the men employed who have completed the last-named vessel.

Advices received here state that the Indians in the Humboldt River, region of Northern California, are engaged almost daily in brutal outrages upon travelers, and the border settlers. The Government officials in that quarter seem to be doing little or nothing for the suppression of the evil. There is no doubt that the savages are under the influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his Mormon confederates.

It is supposed that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, has a proposition before the Government of Comonfort at this time, for the purchase of Sonora and Lower California, under instructions sent him some time since. Late advices, however, make it quite certain that the negotiation cannot be consummated,—and even if it could, the United States would be compelled to back out from its consummation for want of funds.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The British Government will take no steps in reference to the Nicaragua Transit, except in conjunction with the Government of the United States. None of the alleged contracts with Costa Rica on this subject, have been made with the countenance of England. Of all this our Government is well informed.

So far from the British Cabinet having under discussion the propriety of the recall of the troops from India, as reported by an alleged letter from Mr. [illegible], it was, at the latest accounts, received this morning, about to make renewed exertions for the suppression of the mutiny. The statement was made, on authority, that it is not the intention of the British Government, to have recourse to foreign enlistments in the present emergency, though it is sensible of the good intentions of those parties who have offered their services in India.

From Boston.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, AFFAIRS, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Faneuil Hall was well filled to-night by the supporters of the Hon. N. P. BANKS. The meeting was presided over by JOHN P. PUTNAM, Esq., assisted by CHARLES HALE, S. A. BRADBURY and numerous others. The Secretaries were J. B. MANN and A. B. [illegible]. Addresses were made by the President and by Hon. GEORGE HAYNES and others. The latter, in the course of his remarks, referred to Senator SUMNER as being, in capacity and intellect, as far superior to the Senator of South Carolina as heaven is higher than the earth, which was received with great cheering. Hon. HENRY WILSON said the position of the Republicans of Massachusetts of the last election, which they are now called upon to renew, was in favor of universal freedom and liberty. In referring to the decision in the Dred Scott decision, he said the [illegible] of the Colored Regiment, raised at New-Orleans by General JACKSON for their bravery at the battle of New-Orleans, were not entitled to the rights of citizenship. The Congress of the United States was as much under the control of the slave-power as the French Assembly is under the dictation of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and JEFF. DAVIS, after long years of service to Congress, when about to retire from public life, stated that no bill or measure had been passed through Congress without its being understood to be in to ensure to the benefit and interests of Slavery. Mr. W. referred Mr. PIERCE as going as deep in servility to the Slave-power as he could, but President BUCHANAN had found a lower deep in asserting that the Constitution wherever it went into the Territories carried with Slavery it. He then referred in highly eulogistic terms to Mr. BANKS, claiming that Mr. BANKS presided over the deliberations of Congress with ability second not even to HENRY CLAY.

Other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up about 10½ P. M. It was a very enthusiastic gathering.

The Agricultural State Fair closed to-day with rather a slim attendance. The exhibition has been every way comprehensive and interesting, but the lateness of the season and unpropitious weather have prevented the general popular success which otherwise would have attended it.

There has been little change to note in financial matters during the week. Stocks continue to be pressed for sale and range low.

The amount of specie held by the associated banks in the Clearing House on the day of [illegible] was $[illegible]. The amount held this day at the commencement of business was $[illegible]. Increase since Oct. 14, $[illegible].

From St. Louis.

THE UTAH MILITARY EXPEDITION—THE SALT LAKE WAGON-ROAD, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Captain VAN VLIET, from Utah, [illegible], arrived here last night. He reports having met the troops composing the Utah Expedition, Sept. 21, two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie—all well. He also met Colonel JOHNSTON, Oct. 10, ninety miles from Fort Laramie, and Governor CUMMING, Oct. 8, ninety miles beyond Fort Kearney. Some of the supply trains were within 140 miles of Salt Lake Valley, while others were far behind, and not likely to arrive this season. Captain VAN VLIET has traveled over twenty-four hundred miles since August 1. He was treated with much consideration by the leading men of Salt Lake City, but heard the expression of only one opinion, viz.: that the troops and Government officers would never gain a foothold in their dominions.

Heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 15th ult.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, Delegate to Congress from Utah, accompanies Capt. VAN VLIET. They leave for Washington to-day.

Messrs. NICHOLS and REESE, engineers of Magraw's wagon-road train, have arrived here. They left Pacific Springs on the 7th ult., and think that the train will winter at Fort Laramie. They report the cattle of the government dying fast, and the mules breaking down. Grass was very scarce. Col. HOFFMAN, commander at Fort Laramie, denies having caused a Mormon train to be confiscated.

New School Presbyterian Synod.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian Church have adopted the report of the Committee presented yesterday, recommending a withdrawal from the General Assembly, in consequence of the action of that body on the Slavery question. The vote was 32 against 8. The nays were Messrs. [illegible], HASKELL, of Washington, and [illegible], of Baltimore.

The Synod adopted resolutions approving the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Church which lately met in Richmond, and pledging itself to cordially coöperate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday of next month.

Departure of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Canadian Company's steamship *North American* sailed at two o'clock this morning, with upwards of two hundred passengers, for Liverpool.

Schooner Empire Ashore.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The schooner *Empire*, from Philadelphia, bound to this port, is ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent to her.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Brig "Ocean Bird" from San Juan—Decree of Expulsion against Foreigners—Martinez Elected President—Great Defensive Preparations for the Reception of Walker—Disposition of the Present Force in Nicaragua—Return of Colonel Schlesinger—His Statement and Defence.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 2?, 1857.

By the brig *Ocean Bird*, which leaves this port to-day, I have an opportunity of sending you the latest news from this region.

The Americans in Nicaragua have been expelled from the country by a decree of MARTINEZ and JEREZ, issued in Managua in the fore part of this month. This decree ordered the expulsion of all those who served in the ranks of WALKER, and not only those, but nearly every American in the country, including many honest and industrious men, who have been driven out at three or four days' notice, leaving their property and interests behind. The American flag actually affords no protection to our countrymen here. Col. HARRIS, the only American living in Granada, or in that part of the State, claimed to be an Englishman, in order to have security and protection. It is a humiliating reflection to an American that while citizens of petty German and Italian States live here in perfect security as to life and property, the broad banner of the Stars actually affords none at all to its subjects.

Many of the persons who have been banished the country, are known to be of worthy, honest character, and not to have been engaged in the service of Gen. WALKER. But this avails them little with the petty chiefs who rule in Nicaragua, and who are prompted to this course only by a blind hatred of our nation and people in general.

If an American remonstrates against any abuse, or threatens to complain to his Government, he is only answered with the trite sneer, that *the United States never protect her citizens abroad*. The least our Government can do, is to send an Envoy to protect the few Americans here, and to open the doors of this new Japan to all such honest men as may wish to enter and carry on any peaceful employment.

A report has reached me that our special envoy, Mr. JOHN CAREY JONES, had been sent out of Costa Rica by order of President MORA; he being looked upon as possessing filibustering tendencies. It is quite probable that the animosity those people feel towards us may have led them to commit this imprudent act.

The election in Nicaragua was to have taken place on the 20th inst., and MARTINEZ has probably been elected. MARTINEZ is a man of little education, but of a stern, unyielding character, and displays more largely than any one else the general animosity to Americans.

It is expected in the interior that WALKER will again invade Nicaragua, and great preparations are being made to receive him. A decree has been published, forbidding all natives of the country to leave, and ordering all able-bodied men, between fifteen and sixty, to hold themselves in readiness to take up arms in case of an invasion.

Nicaragua has many resources, her people are generally well united, and with such a stern, inflexible fellow as MARTINEZ for their chief, blood will flow in torrents before WALKER will succeed in taking away the independence of the people. Besides, the other Central American States are on the alert, and an alliance has been formed with two or three of the South American States, who are to lend aid in case of another invasion of the country.

I do not believe that a force under 10,000 men would be sufficient to maintain WALKER in the country. If a smaller force is brought, it will only be for their speedy destruction. Let it be remembered that over 6,000 men were lost by WALKER when fighting against the Central American States—scattered, disunited. How much greater now must be the expenditure of blood before conquest will perch upon the arms of the Filibuster Chief. Let not young and inexperienced men calculate too easily upon what the game will cost, and find their mistake only when it is too late, as did the thousands of poor fellows whose bones, picked by vultures and gnawed by dogs, lie bleached and sunburned on the soil of Nicaragua.

From the other States there is little news, except that extensive preparations are going on for war. The cholera had ceased its ravages in Guatemala, but not until it had numbered among its victims the wife of President CARRERA. Gen. BELLOSA, late General-in-Chief of the allied armies in Nicaragua, had also died of the pestilence in San Salvador.

Granada is rapidly rising from its ruins, and if one year of peace and tranquillity were now to ensue, it would be brought, by the industry of the people, almost to its former position; only its time-honored temples of religion, those magnificent labors of the early apostles on this continent, will not be quickly replaced. It is a sad feeling, one allied, moreover, with shame, that the American wanderer among the ruined shrines and homes of Granada must remember that all this devastation was caused by his own countrymen, the boasted civilizers and progressives of the age.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Bird*, to-day, is Col. LOUIS SCHLESINGER—he of Costa Rican memory. He, it is said, intends to publish shortly an account of the Nicaraguan revolution, and some facts with regard to the Santa Rosa affair. He is, it is also said, charged with negotiations, relative to the Transit, by the Nicaraguan Government.

NICARAGUA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY COLONEL SCHLESSINGER.

THE LATE ELECTION IN NICARAGUA—DECREE OF EXPULSION AGAINST FOREIGNERS—PRESENT DISPOSITION OF THE NICARAGUAN FORCES, &c.

Col. SCHLESSINGER has just returned from Nicaragua, and has furnished us with some important information upon the present condition of affairs in that country.

This gentleman, it is known, was an officer under WALKER and commanded at Santa Rosa.

Col. SCHLESSINGER is a Hungarian, and was in the army under KOSSUTH. After the capitulation of Comorn, at which he was present, he came to the United States with Gov. UJHAZY, and shortly afterwards joined the expedition to Cuba, under LOPEZ. He was captured in the mountains of Cuba, having lived a week on roots; and after the garroting of LOPEZ, he was condemned to be sent to Ceuta, in Africa. He escaped, however, from his confinement there and returned to the United States, and soon after got himself into difficulty in Nicaragua.

He defends himself from the charges brought against him by WALKER in a letter which we publish below.

Colonel SCHLESSINGER reports that, at the election held in Nicaragua on the 20th ult., General MARTINEZ was elected by an overwhelming vote. He was the joint candidate of the Legitimists and Democrats. MARTINEZ is a man of liberal principles, and of undoubted decision and bravery, and popular with the masses.

There were but few Americans expelled from Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the late decree. Those expelled were parties friendly to WALKER, and who would seek to aid him should he return with a military expedition. A free passage was given to the expelled to San Juan.

The following, dated at Managua, seat of Government of Nicaragua, Sept. 5, is the

DECREE OF EXPULSION.

Having received positive news that an expedition is preparing itself in the United States of America against this country, the Supreme Government decrees:

1. All foreigners, without exception, will justify before the military Governors of the Departments his actual occupation.

2. All those who were in the army of WILLIAM WALKER, or in any way connected with him, will leave this Territory within fifteen days from the date of this decree.

3. But the military commanders have power to grant them a leave of stay, provided their conduct does not render their longer residence hazardous to the interests of the country. The military Governors of the departments are charged with the execution of this decree.

Signed for the State of Nicaragua.

JEREZ.
MARTINEZ.

CORTES, Minister of War.

The foregoing decree, in substance, was issued by the Government of Costa Rica about the middle of August, through President MORA, with a request that it would be adopted by the other Central American States.

In relation to the defensive preparations against another filibustering invasion, Col. SCHLESSINGER reports that an order had been issued by the Nicaraguan Government, calling upon all the male population, between 16 and 50 years, to arm themselves and be ready for active service at a moment's warning. In this connection the subjoined information is interesting and important.

The present force of Nicaragua in active service, with their disposition, and the number of guns at their disposal, is as follows:

Castillo, River San Juan, 200—3 guns.
San Carlos, 175—4 guns.
La Virgin, none.
San Juan del Sur, 175—3 guns.
Rivas 150 men.
Granada 250 men.
Masaya 75 men.
Managua, seat of Government, 200—2 guns.
Leon 240 men.
Altilio 100—16 pieces.
Realejo 45 men.
Chinandega 75 men.
Chontales 45.
Matagalpa 600 Indians.
Segovia 250.
Total, 2,660 men and 36 guns.

An army of 1,000 men can be put in motion at any point in Nicaragua in three days. Persons well acquainted with the feeling of the native population deny, most emphatically, that WALKER has a sympathizer in the whole country. It is not true that Gen. PINEDA and Col. RAYMUNDA SELVA were sent, as prisoners, to work on the roads at Matagalpa. They were both banished from the country.

COLONEL SCHLESINGER'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

There are sometimes, by a strange coincidence, a combination of circumstances which makes it an easy task for the base calumniator to bias the public mind against the victim he chooses. Often again, those higher in power or position, for the purpose of covering their own infamy, and escaping the deserts of their criminality, succeed in loading with unmerited contempt those whom accident may have associated with them as their subordinates. Unscrupulous speculators, also, fearing that their prey may escape their grasp if the truth be told, combine with the first named to destroy the good reputation, and even the honor of individuals. Such, almost, has been my fate. I say almost, because when chance spares, amid thousands of dangers human life, in a country where the Press is free, the opportunity is offered to the individual assailed to justify his conduct.

First, it was asserted that I cowardly left the battle-field at Santa Rosa; and next, that I was in concert with the enemy, and consequently a traitor. Both these assertions are false, and are as base as the inventor of them. It would be too long a task to intrude upon the columns of a newspaper voluminous facts to prove the contrary. I will shortly publish my *Memoirs on Nicaragua*. In them I will submit my acts to the judgment of the impartial. Meantime, I may be allowed to assert that I will prove that I did more at Santa Rosa than any other commander, under similar circumstances, could have done, and that I was paid for it by the blackest ingratitude. It is true I abandoned WALKER, but never did I part with the glorious principles of Freedom and true Democracy. For these I fought and become an exile from Hungary in 1848; for the same principles I bled in Cuba, and suffered in the dungeons of Ceuta; I shall prove that the standard of WALKER in Nicaragua was one of personal ambition, based upon no principles of honor or justice; that WALKER did not intend to Americanize that country, nor did he ever dream of annexation; that his whole aim was to become the founder of a military confederacy, despotic in its origin, tyrannical in progress, and intended to be united with the Southern States or California as a separate confederacy. I here speak of WALKER's political faith in April, 1856. Circumstances may have forced him to abandon these night-mare visions, but these were then his plans. I expect innumerable assailants in my present position before the public, but truth will enable me to brave the storm.

I will never allow that it may be said that a Hungarian did forego his political principles,—or still worse, that he became a traitor. It is to myself, to my country, to my friends and numerous acquaintances, that I owe it to defend what all men hold dear, and though with unequal weapons, I will fight the battle of justice against falsehood.

The public, I know, must have been influenced by the publications of these incessant calumnies, but I shall beg them to suspend their final sentence until they have read the defence. I will call it defence—though more properly I should call it a statement of the truth, which will be published shortly.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER.

News from Campeachy.

CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES—DREADFUL OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS—SLAUGHTER OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

By the brig *Mountain Eagle*, Capt. MILLIKEN, from Sisal, we have dates to the 26th September.

The Campeachy armed brig *Union* was still sailing back and forth in the port of Sisal. There had been no exchange of shots between the fort and her for some days. The forces of the belligerents were at a short distance from Campeachy, but doing nothing. The schooner that had been armed by Campeachy had laid down her arms and sailed for New-Orleans on her regular business.

The Indians in the interior, taking advantage of the disturbances, entered a village some sixty miles from Merida with friendly manifestations, and having gained admission to the houses, commenced to slaughter the men, women and children, indiscriminately, and very few escaped. More than five hundred bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily in the woods, where they had attempted to escape, overtaken and murdered, many of them mutilated in the most shocking manner. This occurred about the middle of September.

Twenty-five Mile Race.

The trotting match between the Taylor and Dalton horses, *Doctor* and *Broker*, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday last, was won by the Dalton horse, in 1 hour, 32 minutes and 36 seconds. The Taylor horse broke badly during the race, and on the last home-stretch ran by the other, coming in a neck ahead. His running, however, disqualified him for taking the purse, and the judges decided in favor of *Broker*. The two kept very near together during the whole race, and divided the half miles about equally. Their first half mile was made in 1:45; their last in 1:43; while the least time was 1:39, and the longest 2:01. Mr. DALTON stopped his horse three times for rest, but the other kept on the track from the start to the close.

The New Election Law—Order of Canvassing the Votes.

There will be six ballot boxes used at each election district in this City at the coming State Election, which takes place one week from next Tuesday, and the votes in each will be counted in the following order.

First—Box No. 2.—This box contains the State ticket, headed by the names of the candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Second—Box No. 4.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of State Senator.

Third—Box No. 5.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of Member of Assembly.

Fourth—Box No 6.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the offices of Register and District-Attorney.

Fifth—Box No. 3.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Marine Court, Surrogate and Recorder.

Sixth—Box for the votes for Inspectors and District Canvassers.

At the completion of the canvass of each box, in accordance with the requirements of the law, the chairman of the canvassers of the election will make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes given for each person, with the name of the office to which each person was named on the ballot. The following are the number of

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN EACH WARD.

Wards.	Districts.	Wards.	Districts.
I	5	XIII	7
II	2	XIV	7
III	4	XV	10
IV	5	XVI	10
V	6	XVII	14
VI	8	XVIII	10
VII	9	XIX	5
VIII	11	XX	12
IX	12	XXI	7
X	6	XXII	8
XI	12		
XII	5	Total	175

FIVE HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Patrick Gallagher, John Bray, Philip Maguire, John Kavenah and Edward Maguire, were arrested late Friday evening in the Eighteenth Ward, charged with being the parties who, on the 19th of last September attacked David Voorhes and John Wray at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, and after robbing them, severely beating and leaving them insensible on the pavement. The officers of the Eighteenth Ward have ever since the robbery been on the lookout, but were unable to get on their track till Friday evening. The accused belong to a gang known as the "Mackerelville Crowd," a desperate set of rowdies whose headquarters are in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. The officers expect to-day to arrest more of the same gang. The accused parties have been committed for examination.

A petition to the Secretary of the Navy, praying that one of the new steam sloops-of-war may be built at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has received the signature of many officers and mechanics of that station.

The Bright Side of Calamity.

However disastrous, in a general sense, these tight times may be, they afford fine opportunities to that class of purchasers who have cash in hand wherewith to procure the comforts and luxuries of life. The bursting of an expanded credit system is to them not a calamity, but a gain; and as thousands were wise enough, even in the late era of extravagance, to provide for a rainy day, there is a very fair per centage of contented people, who, however much they may sympathize with their improvident neighbors, have no personal reasons for joining in the general croak.

If the reader feels at all inclined to doubt the existence of such a class, we recommend him to pay a visit, at any time during business hours, to the extensive clothing warehouse of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co. He will there see crowds of bustling worldly-minded individuals, purchasing right and left from a superb stock of Fall and Winter ready-made clothing and furnishing goods, the prices of which have judiciously and unmurmuringly been marked down to first cost and under.

This eminent house has probably now on hand half a million dollars' worth of elegant apparel, and without any wry faces the firm is quietly making extraordinary sales at a positive and direct loss. We believe DEVLIN & Co. may be ranked among the moral aristocracy of the mercantile world who have never stooped to any artful dodges in their business transactions. Hence their proposition to sell at cost is received by the public as *bona fide*; and gentlemen who like to dress fashionably, but are averse to fashionable prices, flock to a market in which extortion was never practiced, and which in a period of commercial gloom offers remarkable inducements and advantages to economists.

As the lowest point of depression has now probably been reached, and a rebound may be anticipated, we advise those who have "cash and sense" to avail themselves of present opportunities.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.—
Cut Goblets, best quality of glass, per dozen....$1 40
Cut Wines, best quality of glass, per dozen.... 90
Engraved wines, best quality of glass, per dozen 50
And China, Plated ware, CUTLERY, &c. &c.,
In proportion, at
OUR GREAT SALE,
commencing MONDAY, 26TH INST.
See our advertisement on the 5th page.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S, NO. 96 BOWERY.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Particular attention paid to
MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
of our own importation, and from auction, at
REDUCED PRICES.
These are *real Merino* goods, not Cotton stamped Merino, commonly sold now-a-days as Merino under pretence of a sacrifice.
Call, examine and compare qualities and prices.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another sterling entertainment is to be given at this prosperous place of amusement. COES's dramatic story of "Bion the Wanderer" is to be performed for the last time. A new drama is to be presented, called "The Warning Hand; or, The Statue Lover," and a new farce also, for the first time, called "Yankee Courting." An olio of dancing, singing, &c. Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY and Miss DALY appear, with the whole company.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluid to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these pastilles. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

[A or honest.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS announce that Mr. SIZER, of their office, will give a course of five lectures on "Phrenology," at Park Hall, Jersey City, commencing Monday evening and continuing every evening. Admittance free. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SETTLED.—In the Sixth Assembly District in Brooklyn the Democracy placed in nomination two candidates: EDWARD DRIGGS and JOHN HANFORD. Mr. DRIGGS withdrew, and leaves a clear field for Mr. HANFORD.

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the City Court of Brooklyn, on Saturday, a Jury rendered a verdict of $7,250 in favor of F. MEYERS against the City of Brooklyn, for damages sustained by MEYERS being thrown out of a wagon on Flushing-avenue, where the City had neglected to keep it in repair.

Only ninety-five persons were naturalized in the City Court of Brooklyn during the months of September and October.

BURGLARS.—Several burglaries were committed in Brooklyn on Saturday night last. Two provision stores were robbed and a bakery.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board expended during the past season $620 61. But few meetings were held, and no business of importance was transacted during the Summer.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF CUEVA, the young Spaniard, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANDVAL, of Hoboken, will be commenced in the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, this (Monday) morning. The case will be conducted for the State by Attorney General DAYTON and Prosecuting Attorney LITTLE. The Counsel for the prisoner are Messrs. SCUDDER and ZABRISKIE, of Jersey city. It is expected that the trial will consume most of the week.

HUDSON COUNTY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Assembly Convention for the First District of Hudson County, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was held at the Town Hall in Hoboken on Saturday evening, and resulted in the renomination of ROBT. C. BACOT, of the Fourth Ward, by a unanimous vote.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Assembly District, embracing North Bergen, Hudson City, Bergen and Harrison, was held at Mortimore's Hotel, in Hudson City, on Friday evening, and put in nomination JACOB M. VREELAND, of Bergen. Mr. VREELAND has heretofore served one term in the Legislature.

The Republican County Convention is to be held at Carpenter's Hotel, in Hudson City, on Wednesday next. The candidates for Assembly will also be nominated at this Convention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safe.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.
Y. C. SNOW.

THIS IS THE DAY SET APART BY MESSRS. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, upon which to commence their great closing-out sale. We also advise all of our housekeeping friends to improve the present opportunity, and buy enough China, Glass, and so on, to last them for a year. Turn to the Dry Good's column of this paper, and see the price list of Messrs. D. & Co.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.
W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SEDGWICK—SEDGWICK.—In this City, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, HENRY D. SEDGWICK to HENRIETTA E., daughter of the late Robert Sedgwick, both of this City.

ARNOLD—LIPPITT.—In Providence, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Lippitt, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, ASA ARNOLD, Esq., to SARAH H., eldest daughter of the late Charles Lippitt, Esq.

MOORE—GIBBONS.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, I. ARMOUR MOORE, of Oronoco, to LOUISA, daughter of the late James Gibbons, of Albany.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 24, WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 269 Dean st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family, and of Truman Smith and Jas. H. Welsh, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BORRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 23, RICHARD Y. BORRUM, aged 41 years.

HALL.—At Cornwall, on Saturday, Oct. 24, MARY ELIZA, wife of V. T. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of S. C. Gillis, Esq., of Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FRASER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, JAMES FRASER.

The friends of the family, and members of Meridian Lodge, No. 42, and Gowanus Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 23d-st., near 4th-av., Gowanus, on Monday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BOKER.—Lost at sea, in the wreck of the *Central America*, FREDERICK A. BOKER, formerly of this City. He was returning home from China.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
CURVED YOKE SHIRTS,
Retailed at Wholesale prices for Cash.
LITCHFIELD & BRADY,
No. 97 William-st.,
Old stand of C. B. Hatch & Co.,
Guarantee to be made in the best manner their shirts of the following qualities, viz.:
1st quality $24 per dozen or $2 each.
2d quality $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
3d quality $18 per dozen or $1 50 each.
4th quality $15 per dozen or $1 25 each.
5th quality $12 per dozen or $1 each.
White Marseilles $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
Fancy Marseilles $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
Fancy French Muslin $18 per dozen or $1 50 each.
Fancy English Muslin $15 per dozen or $1 25 each.
One thousand dozen 3-ply Linen and Marseilles Collars, from 75c. to $1 50 per dozen.
The best materials only are used in the manufacture of our Shirts and Collars, and the style of cut and fit is surpassed by none.

CASH NOTICE!
ROGERS AND RAYMOND,
CLOTHIERS,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
offer the whole of their immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
all new and fashionable, and
FILLING FIVE FLOORS
of their great Central Warehouse, at
PRICES UNDER COST.
This stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, which cost the undersigned some
$300,000,
will be sold at a
SACRIFICE OF SEVEN PER CENT.,
on the expense of materials and manufacture.
CALL EARLY
and secure the
CHEAPEST OUTFITS IN THE MARKET.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
(Opposite the *Herald* Office.)

$200,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
IS NOW OFFERED,
AT A REDUCTION OF
15 PER CENT.
FROM OUR USUAL RETAIL PRICES,
WHICH IS MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.
NEW-YORK.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 90 Chamber-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

DANGEROUS ULCER ON HEAD PENETRATING THE SKULL.
The son of Catharine T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester-st., cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE of ulcer on head and loss of part of skull bone. Witness of cure, E. Day, carriage manufacturer, No. 49 Greene-st.
S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal, near Church-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
J. H. TOWNSEND & CO. will offer their entire stock of dry goods and carpets at the lowest wholesale prices, for cash, commencing Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.
J. H. TOWNSEND & CO.
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
J. P. BROWNER & CO. will offer their entire stock of Dry Goods and Carpets at the lowest wholesale prices for cash, commencing Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.
J. P. BROWNER & CO.,
No. 467 6th-av., and No. 701 Greenwich-st.

READ.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT HAS increased in sale every year for the last ten years—this is the best proof of its superiority. Wherever it has been introduced it has taken the place of all the Pain-killers, Curers and Embrocations. No one, after once using it, will be without it. If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Pains of any kind, try it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

MUSIC.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 1857.—MR. F. W. RACKEMANN begs to apprise his friends and the public, that he has returned to the City, and is ready immediately to resume his occupation as Professor of Music. Mr. Rackemann may be addressed at his residence, No. 35 East 26th-st., where he will also receive pupils, if preferred.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 11 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH,
At No. 393 Broadway, New-York.
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 28 Dey-st.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT!
FOR CASH.
In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in ships *Carolus Magnus*, *Fairfield* and *Lapan*, at a
BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, &c.,
which will be opened and arranged for sale in our
COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,
by Monday, 26th inst.
A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:
Fine White CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces.........$3 [illegible]
Fine White GOLD-TEA SETS, 44 pieces.........[illegible]
Four Light CHANDELIERS, neat pattern, with Globes complete.........7 [illegible]
Fine Ivory-handled TABLE KNIVES, per dozen.........4 [illegible]
CASH PURCHASERS will remember that our goods are all of new styles and superior quality, and they will find this an unequalled opportunity for obtaining them at extremely low prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 24
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 24
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Oct. 27
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander, lady and son, H. Adderley and sister, W. F. Allen, Thos. Ansley, C. Atkins, S. Appleton, G. W. Andrews, H. Austin, J. G. Anderson and lady, J. R. Anderson, E. T. Brand, L. A. Bendipen, W. Bodisco and lady, James Boorman, lady and three servants, Mrs. Booth, two children and servant, R. Boyce, J. Bohan, A. Classen, N. T. Carryl, James H. Conner, Hopeland, lady, child and servant, E. W. Cowdin, C. C. Conveill, G. T. M. Davis and lady, Calvin Durand, Richard Eccles, Miss Egbert, T. D. Elliott, M. D., F. Flanegan, Miss Finguloe, A. Garcia, A. Gray, J. S. Gliddon, E. H. Gillilan, M. Goldman, T. Goodhue, M. Gossnari, Miss F. E. Groval, A. M. Gougenheim, C. F. Fanckel, J. P. and J. N. Hazard, Miss M. P. Hayard, E. Hastings, W. Healey, M. Hedland, J. H. Heimes, C. Holmstel, A. G. Hall, M. D., and lady, E. Johns, George Jones, S. Kohnstam, G. Lee, lady and servant, W. W. Leman, Miss L. Leupp, Miss J. Leupp, Miss M. Leupp, Miss Leverett, F. Leise and sister, Miss Lockwood, R. V. Lucey, Alex. McConochie, M. Mahler, Thos. F. Maury, W. Miller, J. Moburn, W. W. Montgomery, M. Monahan, C. Morrison, lady, infant and nurse, A. L. Myers, P. Mullen, M. Nevins and lady, Miss H. Newell, S. Oser and lady, Wm. Parker, Ch. Perkins, lady and servant, J. A. Pesant and lady, Col. Wm. Preston, O. Price and lady, W. Probst, A. Winterhoff, G. M. Porter, E. T. Potter and lady, E. Physick, lady, 4 children and servant, Mr. Primsell, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, J. A. Ray, S. M. Raymond, Geo. S. Robbins, M. Rosengauter, M. Staats, G. Schoferhausen, T. B. Shreve and daughters, E. Taft, J. T. Tappcott, lady, child and servant, Miss Teele, J. B. Toler, Jas. Tuckerman and lady, E. Tuckerman, J. Van Wart & Son, Mr. Wakefield and servant, M. Ward and lady, C. Weber, J. V. Wheeler, lady and 3 daughters, E. H. Waight, W. Wilkens and lady, Miss Woolsey. Total, 160.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. S. Bell, W. T. Bacon, B. Von Glahn, and 16 in the steerage.

In ship Lucy Thompson, from Liverpool—Mrs. D. L. White, infant and servant, Ed. Webster.

In bark Linda, from Port-au-Prince—D. Bennett, W. Frost. Died, 17th inst., John Hopson, a seaman, of London, aged 22 years.

In brig Tyrant, from Turks Island—Daniel Harriott, Mrs. Edwin Todd.

In brig Ocean Bird, from San Juan, Nic—Henry Weideman, Joseph Scott, J. Andrews, T. Farrel, A. Hample and servant.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Leonard Peak, John F. Davenport, Lieut. W. MacDonald Mill, of the 26th Cameronians, F. B. Outerbridge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 23 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.... 11 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 38 | Gov. Island. 1 23 | Hell Gate.... 3 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Westminster, Wamack, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Marine, (Ham.,) Haack, Hamburg, E. Bech & Kunhardt; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cavalier, Jordan, Mobile, Snow & Burgess; Sandusky, Williams, New-Orleans, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Anna, Wheeler, Galveston, N. Clements & Co.; Rosette, Pierce, San Blas, M. H. Freeman; Gem of the Sea, Miller, Cowes and a market, Galway & Casado; France, Ellis, Glasgow, Dugan, Leland & Co.

Brig Charles, Guilbone, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Diamond, Carey, Philadelphia, T. W. McKee; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; J. Tinker, Booth, Attakapas, C. & E. J. Peters; Susan, Martin, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Isaac Rich, Smith, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Mascotte, Perry, Jacksonville, B. P. Buck & Co.

Steamers Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Tuesday, 2½ A. M., 45 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Columbia, from New-York, bound to Charleston.

Ship Black Prince, (clipper, of Boston,) Brown, Singapore July 4, passed Anjier July 18, and St. Helena Sept. 10, with mdse. [illegible] lat. 25 20 S., lon. [illegible] passed an American ship, painted black, showing Boston numbers. Sept. [illegible] passed an Am. whaling bark.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Liverpool Sept. [illegible], with mdse. and 340 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. One birth and two deaths occurred on board during the passage. [illegible] lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a large clan bark, painted black. The L. T. was towed into quarantine on Friday night by steamtug Wm. H. Webb. Capt. Hazzard.

Ship Pacific, Gould, Cardiff Sept. [illegible], with coal to Wm. Nelson & Son. Has experienced very heavy gales from lon. [illegible] to [illegible].

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Kroehnke, Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 336 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Mary Dunning, (of Thomaston,) Dunning, [illegible] via Gibraltar [illegible] ds., [illegible] New-Orleans.

Bark Hungarian, (of New-Bedford,) Matthias, [illegible], with brandy, &c., to A. Nicholson & [illegible]. Had heavy weather.

Brig Ocean Bird, Rogers, San Juan, [illegible] Sept. 25, with hides, &c., to [illegible].

Brig Sea Lion, Wallis, Deboy Island 19 ds., with mahogany, timber, to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig C. H. Frost, for New-York.

Brig Christoval, (Br.,) Cohen, Gibara, [illegible] Havana 19 ds., in ballast to Daniel Curtis.

Brig Wm. B. Nash, Nash, Nuevitas 15 ds., with mahogany, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy weather.

Brig Sabine, Walker, Galveston Oct. 14, with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Ætna, (Br.,) Thomas, Kingston, Jam., [illegible] ds., with pimento, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, and is leaking badly. 8th inst., lat. 30, lon. 79, passed the wreck of a vessel (supposed to be a brig,) of about 400 tons; it blowing heavy at the time, could not ascertain any particulars.

Brig Tyrant, McCormick, Turks Island Oct. [illegible], with salt to Pesant Bros. On the 21st and 22d experienced a heavy gale from N. W.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Halifax, N. S., [illegible] ds., with fish to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig E. H. Penny, Davis, Malaga, via Gibraltar Sept. 16, with fruit, &c., to Ridner, Thiel & Co. Oct. 9, lat. [illegible], lon. 66, saw a vessel bottom up—supposed a fishing schr. The E. H. P. has experienced heavy weather.

Brig J. Harris, (of Prospect,) McGilvery, Malaga Sept. 14, and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit, &c., to Hamilton & Co. Has experienced heavy weather—stove boat, booby hatch, forward house, and sustained other damage.

Brig Orion, (of Franklin,) Smith, St. Mary's, [illegible] ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters. Had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Wm. M. Rice, (of Boston,) Lent, Galveston [illegible] ds., with cotton and hides to B. W. Adams.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman, Horton, N. S., 11 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Yorktown, Perkins, Malaga Sept. [illegible], with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Has experienced strong westerly gales for the last ten days. Sept. 29, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], while lying to in a heavy N. W. gale, was knocked on her beam ends, and was boarded by a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks and swept decks. Sept. 30, [illegible] saw a brig, painted black, with loss of mainmast, steering E. S. E.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Lynch, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Wm. Lawson, passenger, died on the passage.

Schr. Oregon, Evans, Washington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Matthews & Mitchell.

Schr. Isadora, Walling, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. Bengal, Hix, St. George, Me., [illegible] ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Albany for Hartford.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted,) Titus, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Stetson, Charleston [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to E. W. Ropes.

Schr. Kossuth, Coker, Boston, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Martha Maria, ——, Salem.

Schr. Jas. M. Lane, Lowey, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Pocumtuck, Lowe, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Flying Fish, Lowe, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. O. Speiman, Speiman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Three Brothers, Frye, New-Bedford.

Schr. O. Smith, Hall, Westerly, for Fort Ewen.

Schr. Compromise, Lowe, Boston, for Coxsackie.

Schr. Empire, Hope, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Mayer, Parker, Norwalk, for Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Terry, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. Lew, Wood, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Eliza Rodman, Fuller, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Sarah, Benson, New-Bedford, oil to C. H. Leonard.

Schr. Charity, Ferry, New-Haven for Albany.

Schr. Rival, Hobby, Stamford.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Fall River.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Fall River.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia [illegible] hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence [illegible] hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E., meridian, S. E., with rain; sunset, do., and fresh.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Oct. 25.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Oct. 14, at [illegible] P. M., arrived at Sandy Hook Bar, Oct. 25, at [illegible] P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Antwerp Sept. [illegible], with mdse. and 45 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. During the passage, a seaman, named John H. [illegible], of [illegible], died.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre Sept. [illegible], with mdse. and 440 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 22, lat. 41, lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with a large ship, painted black, with a white ribbon—a quail coming on, did not make out her number; was steering west to the E.

Ship Viking, (of New-Bedford,) Wilson, Antwerp and Flushing Sept. [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to C. H. Duncan & Co. Has had very heavy weather, lost sails, spars, &c.

Bark Linda, (Dixon, (late Cook, who died [illegible] inst.,) Port-au-Prince Oct. 12, with logwood to Reisler & Hellman. 20d inst., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke schr. Ann Gardner, hence for Wilmington, N. C., in distress—had lost sails and one man; would put into Hampton Roads to repair.

Bark California, Compton, Boston 3 ds., with ballast to Thos. Pesant.

Bark Montezuma, Hanson, Demerara Oct. [illegible], with iron and ballast to Smith Tuttle, of New-Haven.

Bark F. H. Fanning, (of Bangor,) Harding, Mayaguez, Pond 12 ds., with salt to W. H. Newman.

Bark Pocahontas, McLean, Lisbon Sept. [illegible], with cork, salt, &c., to Ymaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Reindeer, (Br.,) Marshall, Malaga [illegible] ds., and [illegible] ds. from Rochelle, with raisins to Hamilton Bros.

Brig Union, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Marietta, (Br.,) Hardenbrook, Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Tremont,) Milliken, Sisal Sept. 26, with logwood, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Oct. [illegible], lat. 36 30, lon. 75 00, spoke brig Andrew Ring, from Cuba for New-York, with loss of mainsail and short of provisions. Oct. 15, lat. 24 40, lon. 73 53, spoke ship Andover, from New-York for New-Orleans, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig Judge Hathaway, (of Boston,) Small, Ponce, P. R., Oct. 7, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with schr. Mohawk, Stapies, for Guanica, to load for Baltimore.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Cameron, Bermuda [illegible] ds., with hides to W. A. F. Davenport.

Brig Amanda, (Old.,) Drew, Angostura Sept. 28, with hides to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Forward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Cornwallis, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster and potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Amanda, (Belg.,) Bockmann, Rio Grande Aug. [illegible], with hides to order.

Schr. North, Allen, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Hans, Smith, St. Mary's, [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Olive Branch, Robbins, Tremont [illegible] ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Packer, Hallowell, [illegible] ds., with heading to F. Swift & Co.

Schr. R. Arcularius, Brown, Rockland [illegible] ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Dillon, Cornwallis, N. S., [illegible] ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Otranto, Hammond, Ellsworth [illegible] ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Zerviah, Dinsmore, Lubec [illegible] ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Rosina, Henley, Portland, Me., [illegible] ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner, via Hyannis, in ballast to master.

Schr. Rio, Snow, Washington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Bissom & Sea.

Schr. S. Smith, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. W. Phillips, Wiunt, Jacksonville [illegible] ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Silas Wright, Glidden, Savannah [illegible] ds., with wheat and lumber to master.

Schr. Cameo, (of Boston,) [illegible], Bucksport, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Ben. Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Josephine, Farris, Albany, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. F. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia [illegible] ds., wood.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland [illegible] ds., with lime.

Schr. Celestina, Redfield, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. C. M. Neil, Henderson, Philadelphia [illegible] ds., coal.

Schr. J. S. Hewitt, Ross, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence [illegible] hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford [illegible] hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

BELOW—Ship Patrick Henry, (packet,) Stillard, from London.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Higgins, for Southampton and Havre; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 28, lat. 34 41 S., lon. 33 30 E., Fr. bark India, from Arracan for Antwerp.

Sept. 28, lat. 37, lon. [illegible], ship Flying Scud, fm. Liverpool for Bombay.

Oct. 8, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], brig Vesta, from Galveston for Boston.

Oct. 9, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], brig Ida Raynes, from New-York for St. Thomas.

Oct. 11, lat. 25 35, lon. 65 10, brig Robert Mills, fm. New-York for Galveston.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. [illegible], bark Cordelia, [illegible], for New-York, ldg.; brigs John Boynton, [illegible] for Boston next day, the captain and [illegible] from New-York [illegible] Boston next day; Africa, [illegible] Central American [illegible] for do. next day.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

[illegible]

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, AT RETAIL,

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS

[illegible]

NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—

[illegible] pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.

[illegible] SILK ROBES a Volante.

[illegible] SILK ROBES a Quille.

[illegible] Brocade Bayadere SILKS.

[illegible] and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.

[illegible] Plaided SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.

[illegible] Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.

[illegible] Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.

[illegible] SHAWLS. High colors.

[illegible] Bordered STELLAS.

[illegible] Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.

[illegible] Broché LONG SHAWLS.

[illegible] Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.

Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.

A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.

Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.

Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.

French and Irish SILK POPLINS.

SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.

[illegible] All-Wool DELAINES.

Merino, Amelina, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.

[illegible] French PRINTS.

Print ROBES A QUILLE.

Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.

Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.

[illegible] dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible] dozen French Lawn Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible] dozen French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible] dozen Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible] pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.

French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.

A large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.

MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.

Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.

A choice assortment of

TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE ROBES A VOLANTES,

For Evening Dresses,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will be [illegible] opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The [illegible] ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only [illegible] of the kind in the country.

[illegible] dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, the best make that now comes to this country, for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS!

CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their

SUPERB STOCK,

one of the largest in the City,

AT RETAIL,

[illegible] PER CENT. UNDER RETAIL PRICES,

FOR CASH.

DRESS SILKS,	SILK ROBES A VOLANTE,
BLACK SILKS,	VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES DE LAINE,	VELVET ROBES A QUILLE,
MERINOS,	VALENCIA ROBES,
IRISH POPLINS,	DE LAINE ROBES,
WOOL PLAIDS,	POPLIN ROBES,
PARIS VALENCIAS,	CALICO ROBES,
FRENCH CALICOES,	VELVETS, Black and Colored,
STELLA SHAWLS,	CLOAKS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,	OPERA CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS,	REAL LACES,
RIBBONS,	PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety.

HOSIERY, in great variety.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety.

OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.

REDUCTION REAL!

Canal, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT STOCK.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is determined to close out his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS,

TALMAS,

BASQUES, and

CIRCULARS,

At such prices as must give satisfaction to every one. Now is the time to buy your cloaks, and [illegible] to buy them of

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

To Remove from Business.

GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,

Is offering his entire Stock at

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

Consisting of

TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.

Also,

STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

From 3 to 24 feet wide.

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,

MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,

At J. HYATT'S,

No. 210 Bowery,

Opposite Rivington-st.

A CARD.

AUCTION PRICES.

FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

promptly at private sale for cash.

Nobody will object to our prices.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

No. 36 Park-place.

Oct. 26, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 22 Warren-st.,

Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,

TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,

At $5, $8 and $4 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 2,000 to the number left from our last week's sale of

English and French Beaver Cloaks.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from [illegible] to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.

French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, blankets, ladies' cloths, plaids, poplins, de laines, ginghams, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale at low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAVES & CO., Nos. [illegible] and 34 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes [illegible].

[illegible] FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Ladies and [illegible] I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual [illegible] of lower grade, which I can sell at [illegible] prices.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.

Shawls, Cloaks and Fine Furs.

The largest store in the United States,

Devoted exclusively to the sale of

Shawls, Cloaks and Furs.

Our stock is all new and of the best description, and selected with great care and taste. In each of the above departments ladies will be shown a GREATER VARIETY OF SELECT GOODS than was ever offered in the City of New-York, orders having been given by us in Paris for novelties by every steamer. We cannot now countermand them, but receive and sell notwithstanding the panic, at prices, however, 40 PER CENT. LESS than they otherwise would be offered at.

Choice Cloaks and Shawls just received per steamers Asia and Vanderbilt will be opened on Monday, Oct. 26.

FURS SOLD BY US ARE ALL GENUINE AND GUARANTEED.

WE HAVE NO OLD FURS, NOR DO WE KEEP DYED ONES.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOTICE.

TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.

NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.

RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,

NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery. Stark Mills, Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard; Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price; also, a magnificent line of Waldron long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75; also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls; also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.

We will offer on Monday,

ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,

Usually sold at $3 50 each.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

---

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.

100 pieces French Merinos at 90 cents.

Opened this morning by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST

BARGAINS YET OFFERED

In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.

2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

6-4 Valencia Plaids, 3s. 6d. per yard.

RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.

6-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.

6-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s. per yard.

Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.

SUPER QUALITY at 2s., Bright Colors.

AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

300 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair.

A wonderful reduction

From former prices.

Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.

Just received by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

---

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

SELLING AT HALF PRICE,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EMBROIDERIES.

Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have now open their

WINTER STOCK OF REAL

RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE,

MINK,

SQUIRREL,

And other Furs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

Also, Great Bargains in

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BLANKETS,

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS, &c. &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP HOSIERY,

(During the present week,)

To which will be added,

600 DOZ. LADIES' PLUSH-LINED GLOVES.

At 25 cents per pair,

And

500 DOZ. OF MEN'S DITTO.

At the same price.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

---

100 RICH BLACK SILK

ROBES A QUILLE,

At $12 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

---

100 RICH BLACK SILK

FLOUNCED ROBES,

(full patterns,)

At $12 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open 5 more cases,

(the last of the importation,)

RICH, HIGH COLORED,

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

At 3 Shillings per yard,

On Monday, Oct. 26.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

THE REMAINDER OF THE RICH SILKS

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,

Will be sold this week at

90 CENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 26,

ENGLISH PRINTED MERINOS,

at 30 cents per yard.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A TABLE WILL BE SET APART

On Monday, Oct. 26,

FOR SOME EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS IN COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!

For a few days only.

WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 3[illegible] and 3[illegible] Broadway,

will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at

RETAIL,

embracing

RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.

SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.

SILK ROBES A QUILLE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.

SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.

WOOL PLAIDS.

1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.

Together with a long line of more common dress goods.

8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.

BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.

CHENILLE SCARFS.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.

Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S

FUR WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

MARK J. KING

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)

Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of

FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,

At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.

In consequence of the utter stagnation in business and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

BLACK KID GLOVES!

GLOVES: the best French Kid, 4s. per pair, worth [illegible].

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

$1,000,000 of desirable

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

at Retail, much

BELOW COST FOR CASH!

Payment received in bills of Eastern and

SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!

In order to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to close the whole of our immense stock

AT BOTH STORES,

at the following great reductions:

THE TWO LARGE DEPARTMENTS

On the first floor of

STORE Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously numbered from 1 to 6, on colored labels, with the reduction plainly marked on them.

DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)

Containing Super-French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods,

REDUCED 30 PER CENT.

DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)

Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety,

REDUCED 30 PER CENT.

DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)

De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)

Fall Hosiery, Gloves and Rich Hat Ribbons,

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods, generally,

REDUCED 20 PER CENT.

DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)

Containing American, English and French Prints, in every variety of pattern and quality,

REDUCED 20 PER CENT.

The entire stock in our Shawl, Cloak, Silk, Cloth and Silk Velvet rooms, occupying the second floor and addition; also, our stock of Family Linens,

RICH CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

have been subjected to an equally

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!

Strangers in the City, and all who are

IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS,

will find here the

LARGEST RETAIL STOCK

of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before offered.

SALES AT THE REDUCTION

will commence MONDAY, Oct. 26, and continue one month.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE

Of White and Decorated French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, in order to

RAISE THE WIND,

or, in other words, to get cash for our goods, which are valueless if left upon our shelves. We are now arranging and marking down our entire stock,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

preparatory to a

CLOSING OUT SALE,

commencing on

NEXT MONDAY, Oct. 26,

at which time we shall offer the New-York public the greatest bargains on record.

AN INSIGHT

into what may be expected can be had by reading the following

LIST OF PRICES:

White China Dinner Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	$1 80
White China Soup Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 80
White China Breakfast Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 60
White China Tea Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 20
White China Soup Tureens, 1st quality, each	2 20
White China Tea Cups, 1st quality, the dozen	1 50
White China Dinner Sets, worth $40	29 75
Decorated China Dinner Sets, worth $85	75 00
Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	2 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 50
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 25
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	1 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $6, reduced to	5 00
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $9, reduced to	6 40
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $12, reduced to	9 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, reduced to	90 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $100, reduced to	75 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, reduced to	55 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $50, reduced to	38 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $35, reduced to	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75
One-light Hall-Brackets	50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Dessert Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have concluded to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK of NECK-TIES AT RETAIL for thirty days for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the Importation and Manufacture of Neck-Ties and Stocks, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces OVER TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that no one will ask an abatement, as the following will show:

Black Gros de Rhin Ties, once around, 25 cts.

Usual price at Retail, 75 cts.

Black Gros du Rhin Ties, twice around, 35 cts.

Usual Retail price $1 25.

Black Moire Antique Ties, once around, 35 cts.

Usual Retail price $1 00.

Black Moire Antique Ties, twice around, 50 cts.

Usual Retail price $1 50.

Fancy Moire Antique Ties, ten different styles, at 50c each.

Usual Retail price $1 50.

Black Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.

Usual Retail price $1 50.

Super Fancy Bayadere Ties, twice around, 60 cts.

Usual Retail price $1 75.

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND NAPOLEON TIES in great variety from 35 to 75 cts. each.

SALE COMMENCES (this day) MONDAY, Oct. 26.

SMITH & BROUWER,

No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

---

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.

The subscriber is prepared to

CLOSE OUT

His Fall and Winter stock of

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,

at Retail,

FOR CASH,

At 40 per cent. below cost prices.

W. B. MACKENZIE,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

SILKS, MERINOS, &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to buyers of DRESS GOODS, having purchased largely for cash at extremely low prices.

SILKS, BAYADERE AND PLAIDS.

SILK ROBES, FLOUNCED AND A QUILLE.

MERINOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

ALL-WOOL DE LAINES—an immense stock.

Also, SHAWLS of all kinds.

No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal and No. 47 Howard-st.

$150,000 WORTH OF MOURNING GOODS,

AT A SACRIFICE

Varying from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

N. B.—Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4s. per pair.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,

No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BONNETS AND CLOAKS FOR MOURNING.

LADIES! NOW IS THE TIME

To secure great bargains.

N. B.—The stock is all new.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE GREAT SALE

OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY,

50 per cent. below cost of importation,

5 cases double-width SHEPHERD PLAIDS, 25 cents.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS,

Selling at great loss.

CLOAKS

Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.

RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.

SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.

POPLINS, at immense reduction.

WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.

WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.

MERINOS, extremely low.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

At enormous sacrifice.

JAMES A. HEARN,

No. 775 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH

in

WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway,

corner Warren-st.

THE CHEAPEST

PLAIN BLACK SILKS

in the City.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS.

English Tapestry Velvet, $1 25 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard.

Superior Ingrain, 75c. per yard.

Mats, Rugs, Oil-cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Equally cheap. Terms cash on delivery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A select assortment

Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet.

Of the newest Paris patterns.

At reduced prices.

MME. F. PINCHON,

No. 54 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!

25 per cent. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE

at ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.

1,000 pieces Colored Paramatta Cloth, 12½ cents.

200 pieces 6-4 Printed Lawns, 4 cents—worth 10 cents.

14 cases dark Calicoes, 4 cents.

18 cases English Prints, fast colors, 6¼ cents.

5 cases Brown and Black Mohair De Bege, 6¼ cents.

300 pieces double-width Cashmeres, choice colors, 10 cents—worth 18¾ cents.

700 pieces Manchester and Pacific De Laines, 12½ cents—worth 2s.

30 cases heavy Canton Flannel, 10 cents.

300 pieces two-yards-wide Bleached Sheeting, 1s. 6d.—worth 2s. 6d.

20 bales 2¼ inches wide Unbleached Sheeting. Brands, Attention, Indian Head, and Stark, by the piece, 8 cents—Jobbers' price, 9¾ cents.

50 dozen Kid Gloves, best quality, 4s. 6d. per pair. Spotted.

Also Flannels, Blankets, Denims, Ticks, Checks, Hosiery, Ribbons and Laces, all to be sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Ladies, call and see

ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,

three doors above Monroe.

One price only.

N. B.—No connection with any house in this street.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE.

$100,000 worth of

DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES.

12s. and 14s. Plaid and Striped SILKS reduced to 10s.; 11s. and 12s. Silks reduced to [illegible]; [illegible] Silks for 6s.

Full bolled Black SILK, 32 inches wide, usually sold for 9s., reduced to 6s. 6d.; 10s. quality reduced to 7s. Other qualities low in proportion.

Long BROCHE SHAWLS, warranted free from Cotton, regular price $14, reduced to $11. Square shawls of similar quality, worth $9, reduced to $6.

600 pieces every shade FRENCH MERINO. 10s. quality reduced to 8s.; 8s. quality reduced to 6s.; 6s. quality for 4s.

1¾ yards wide PARAMATTA, 1s.; 1s. 3d. DE LAINE for 1s.; 1s. 3d. DE LAINE for 10c.; GINGHAM, 6¼c.; Merrimac CALICOES, 8c.; English CALICOES, 6¼c.; 2¼ yards wide white SHEETING, 1s. 6d.; regular price, 2s. 6d.

All other goods reduced in the same proportion.

Every article warranted as represented.

H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 51 and 59 Catharine-st.,

corner of Monroe-st.

NEW AND SPLENDID

STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND SILVER WARE,

NOW SELLING

AT RETAIL,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS.

Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:

MEDALLION WILTONS,

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,

HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,

No. 2[illegible] Broadway,

Opposite the Park.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, flannels, delus, muslins, denims; also black silks, slightly damaged; Merino and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ON EASY TERMS, the four-story brown-stone house and lot on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 33d-st.; house, 25x67 feet; lot, 25x98 feet. The very superior three-story brown-stone house No. 157 West 34th-st.; house, 22x55 feet; lot, 22x100 feet. The very elegant three-story and attic house No. 151 West 25th-st., 23 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, with extension; lot, 100 feet deep. Sold furnished, if desired. Possession immediately. The 2 elegant four-story houses Nos. 171 and 171½ West 25th-st.; 19x50 feet each; lots, 19x73 feet. The four-story brick house No. 173 West 25th-st., 24x50 feet, with rear brick shop, 25x50, 3 stories high. The superb four-story brick houses Nos. 162 and 164 West 26th-st., 20x50 feet each; lot, 20x100 feet. The two four-story brick houses Nos. 166 and 168 West 26th-st., one 25 feet front, and one 25 feet front. Also, four full lots on south side of 46th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av. The above houses are in every way superior, with furnaces, and all possible improvements. THEO. MARTINE, No. 201 West 26th-st., or J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st.; brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 33 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

$100 TO $150 FOR LOTS OF LAND—About half an hour's walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn, well situated, taxes very small and no assessments to pay. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 46 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET—THE house and grounds lately occupied by C. W. Lawrence, at Forest Hill. The house is large and convenient, nearly furnished and fitted for a Winter residence; the stable large, and everything suited for a family desirous of living in the country, near the City; the depot is on the place, within eight minutes of 31st-st. For further particulars, inquire of W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 110 Water-st., or of RICHARD LAWRENCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 229 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT A RENT TO SUIT THE TIMES, A new medium-sized brick house, in South Brooklyn. Those in want of a real snug, comfortable house, would do well to make early application.

WM. DOWNES & STEINER, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of 2d-av. to rent to May, or for a longer period if wished, at a reduced rate for 6 months. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN HOUSE NO. 209 Bleecker-st., the second floor, basement, and bedroom in attic.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished second floor to rent, without board, in a genteel private family, residing at No. 79 East 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN, OR NEAR, THE FIFTH-av., between 14th and 30th sts., with all the modern improvements, at a price to suit the times, for which cash will be paid. Apply to P. L., No. 42 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., Times office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A POOR WOMAN, A NEW WILLOW basket, containing various articles of female apparel. It was left on Thursday night in some store near the foot of Cortlandt-st. Information concerning it may be sent to JOHN BOYD, Vesey-st., near Greenwich.

DOG LOST.—A SCOTCH TERRIER LOST FROM store No. 15 Burling-slip. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to PETER RICE & CO., No. 192 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MARY ANN JACKSON, who formerly lived at No. 200 Hudson-st. By leaving her address with GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda-park, she will hear from her sister Caroline Jackson.

KEROSENE OILS

AT NO. 30 BEAVER-ST.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over [illegible] teeth with perfect success. [illegible] J. GRIFFEN, Dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857.

More novelty and attraction—three pieces.

BOREAS. LES ABEILLES. THE CONSCRIPT.

The WONDERFUL RAVELS and SIGNORINA ROLLA.

First night of the extraordinary combined attraction of comic and serious pantomime, grand ballet and magnificent spectacle, embracing an amount of talent and resources to be found in

NO OTHER THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Comic and serious pantomime—THE CONSCRIPT.

Grand ballet—LES ABEILLES.

First appearance of Signorina ROLLA as the Queen Bee.

The magnificent spectacle, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.......................Mr. E. A. Marshall

Stage Manager....................Mr. F. S. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Fourth week of the great RONZANI TROUPE.

UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857,

the second act of the splendid production, entitled

FAUST.

To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand Fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled

IL CAVALLO D'ORO,

OR

GOLDEN HORSE,

supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the direction of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cocchetti.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MISS CUSHMAN

having for the present postponed her visit to Philadelphia, the manager has induced her to accept another engagement in New-York for a few nights, prior to commencing her Winter trip to the West and South. In accordance with the expressed wish of many patrons she will appear on

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,

in her celebrated delineation of

LADY MACBETH,

supported by a

FULL AND SUPERIOR DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

The whole of Locke's original music will be given.

Macbeth.......Mr. C. Fisher | Macduff....Mr. G. Boniface

Malcolm.......Mr. W. Briggs | Banquo...........Mr. Barrett

The Three Witches.......Messrs. Smith, Moore and Setchell

With the farce of the

IRISH BROOM-MAKER.

Tuesday and Wednesday—MACBETH will be played.

On Thursday—The great tragic play of the ACTRESS OF PADUA will be given, by desire.

Places may be secured for every night this week.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

The management announces the production on

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857,

of an original drama, in three acts, recently performed with immense success at the Haymarket, London, entitled

BIRDS OF PREY.

De Beaupont....Mr. Jordan	De Lalevette.....Mr. Burnett
De Armonville..........	Mr. Wheatleigh
De Clamarius..........	Mr. G. W. Stoddart
Therese.......Miss Keene	Helene....Miss Annie Taylor
Duchess.......Miss Wells	Georgina..Miss C. Thompson

To conclude with the favorite farce,

LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

Golightly..........................Mr. Jefferson

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY—Oct. 26.

THE TWO GREAT SUCCESSES.

CAPRICE,

and

PAST AND PRESENT.

All the great comedians appear.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Doors will open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 26, will commence with

BION THE WANDERER.

WARNING HAND.

YANKEE COURTING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.......................Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit...............12 cents

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo........Mr. Eddy | Juliet...Miss Sallie St. Clair

THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

To conclude with the extravaganza of the

KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Have you seen the peerless AQUARIA? or the CARLO FAMILY in their feats, comic pantomimes, or the DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL? or the popular Welsh Nightingale? THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in her choice ballads and songs; daring ascension on a wheel by MASTER CARLO, and dances, feats of flexibility, &c., by the Carlo Family. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM, and the Carlo Family in their inimitable pantomime, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. The DRAMATIC SEASON at this establishment will commence on MONDAY NEXT, the SECOND OF NOVEMBER, with a company of Comedians of acknowledged professional superiority, under the direction of H. WATKINS, Esq. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,

DR. KANE'S

ARCTIC VOYAGES.

Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the

SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE

POLAR REGIONS,

from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings, Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayak Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.

Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

THE GREAT FAIR

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

At the

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.

All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

Is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

POE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—YOUNG men, not over 20, wishing to join this Association, can address CHARLES VERNON, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK DEALERS.—At an adjourned meeting, held at the corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., Oct. 24, it was resolved that a meeting of all milk-men receiving their supply by the New-York and Erie Railroad, be held at the New-York House, No. 149 Bowery, cor. Broome st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. J. M. HORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 33 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, late delegate to Europe, will deliver an address. Young men are cordially invited to be present.

EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—General meeting of members, MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. Important business. Members are requested to attend punctually. E. MULDENER, Secretary.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3, will be held at the Jews' Hospital, [illegible], on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. By order of the President.

BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of JAMES & WM. HURRY, Jr., is dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) JAMES HURRY,

WM. HURRY, Jr.

No. 146 Pearl-st.

New-York, October 24, 1857.

The subscriber will continue business on his own account, at No. 146 Pearl-st. JAMES HURRY.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,

At Claverack, N. Y.

Offers board and tuition for $[illegible] a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite [illegible], enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle by which an opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conducting a thorough academic education afford the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had [illegible] S. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Wall-st.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN the next term on Wednesday, [illegible]. [illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, [illegible]. Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November. [illegible] For further information, or for circulars, [illegible] C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. B. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys only are accommodated in this family and receive his personal care and instruction. French, German, and Music taught. School reopens Nov. 2. Terms, $[illegible] per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City, [illegible] Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. B. STOUGHTON and Rev. G. M. [illegible], Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and [illegible]. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. [illegible] departments, male and female, entirely separate [illegible]. Circulars may be had [illegible] SON & PHINNEY'S, No. 253 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida. J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, [illegible]. The term begins Sept. 1. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. [illegible] is open to all departments. [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 613 Broadway, [illegible] of 13th-st., reopens Sept. 1. [illegible] and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars [illegible] school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. [illegible] av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, [illegible] with the school, under the charge of Mr. [illegible] Drister, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne [illegible]) [illegible] on the same plan as long and successfully [illegible] a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. [illegible] or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$1.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, will receive new pupils for this week only, at the nominal charge of $1 for the course of ten lessons of an hour each. Terms reduced from $10. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. Ladies' class daily—gentlemen day and evening. Private lessons given.

$5.—WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S SYSTEM OF hand-training, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, removing all stiffness or trembling from any hand and making better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems of slow random practice in years. Three to six makes [illegible]. Book-keeping $10. New pupils received this day and evening.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted, under a discipline [illegible]. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. S. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute, continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for young Ladies, at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square. [illegible] may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. [illegible], between [illegible] and 21st sts., third door above Dr. [illegible] Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BESRIEN, Esq., No. [illegible] Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. [illegible] st., up-stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 12, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $[illegible]. For circulars, address Rev. J. B. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. S. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 2[illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth scholastic year on Monday, Sept. [illegible]. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FRENCH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 1[illegible] 6th-av.—Madame FABREGOU will open on Monday, Oct. 26, a French Day School for young ladies. Pupils limited to ten.

INSTRUCTION IN SACRED MUSIC—MR. J. C. COOK (Organist) will organize a singing class on next Thursday evening, Oct. 29, in the lecture room of Rutgers-st. Church. Persons of respectability, from any part of the City, can become members.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 2[illegible]-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. [illegible].

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, graduate of a College, and has had two years' experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach the English branches or Classics. Would go into the country if desired. Address TEACHER, care of WELLS & CHRISTIE, 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced in teaching English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and music, desires a situation as teacher or visiting governess in a private family; best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 31 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., Times Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., Times Office.

A DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHER (MALE) wishes a situation. Address, for one week, L. P. B., No. 46 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—7TH, XIIITH, XIIITH, AND XVIIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing NORMAN MCLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 13 votes; T. G. [illegible] received 3 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } Secretaries. N. MCLEOD, Chairman.

JOHN J. DYMOND, }

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—BOUNDED by Broadway, Spring-st., Hudson River, Christopher and 4th sts. The Republican Club will meet at the Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, to receive new members and transact other business. S. E. HALL, President.

AUSTIN LEAKE, } Secretaries.

E. WYNKOOP, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 2[illegible] 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER

Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.

M. KELLY, Chairman.

M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance is to be transacted. By order of President, EDWARD COLLINS.

BENJAMIN C. BROWN, } Secretaries.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, }

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & [illegible].—Will sell, on [illegible]DAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 34 Warren-st., (up stairs.)

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OVER $[illegible] WORTH OF [illegible] READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c., COMPRISING

[illegible], Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, [illegible] Raglan COATS; [illegible], Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in [illegible]; Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other [illegible]; [illegible], DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, &c.; the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, &c.

[illegible] Catalogues at sale. [illegible] by order of [illegible] HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

[illegible] Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

[illegible] SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE. [illegible] to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS. [illegible] those who are desirous of making ACTUAL [illegible], NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation [illegible], to sell securities (in addition to his) REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS [illegible] DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible], and to receive in addition to his ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks [illegible] as may there be presented TO BE [illegible] PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will [illegible] to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN [illegible], without regard to his REGULAR DAYS.

[illegible] H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, [illegible] Oct. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible] the account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1870. [illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1870. [illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cent. [illegible] Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868. [illegible] 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1863. [illegible] Railroad 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds. [illegible]-York State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1860. [illegible] notes of George W. & Josiah Reed, of New-York, for $[illegible], due Feb. 12, 1858. [illegible]-Jersey Central Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. [illegible]waukee City 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds. Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.) [illegible] 1861. [illegible]-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, [illegible] 1883. [illegible]waukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent., due 1876. [illegible]waukee and Beloit Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, (hypothecated.) Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.) Watertown and Madison 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.) [illegible] of Young & Jayne, of store No. 364 Broadway, lease 2 years to run from May, 1858.

[illegible] Firemen's Insurance Co. ... $17 each. [illegible] Clinton Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Insurance Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] People's Bank ... $25 each. [illegible] Second-avenue Railroad ... $100 each. [illegible] Commonwealth Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Third-avenue Railroad ... $100 each. [illegible] Steam Sugar Refining Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Lamar Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Williamsburg City Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Hanover Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Brooklyn Insurance Co. ... $17 each. [illegible] Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Excelsior Insurance Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Insurance Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] Goodhue Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] New-World Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Fulton Insurance Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] Hope Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, (hypothecated) ... $100 each. [illegible] Commercial Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Importers' and Traders' Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Continental Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Insurance Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Exchange Insurance Co. ... $30 each. [illegible] Pacific Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Mercantile Ins. Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Metropolitan Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Shoe and Leather Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Park Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Atlantic Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Gebhard Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Bowery Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] American Exchange Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Corn Exchange Insurance Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Harmony Ins. Co. (hypothecated) ... [illegible]. [illegible] Chatham Bank ... $25 each. [illegible] New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn ... [illegible]. [illegible] Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co. ... $40 each. [illegible] Central Railroad of New-Jersey ... $100 each. [illegible] East River Insurance Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] North River Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Peter Cooper Ins. Co. ... [illegible]. [illegible] Bank of New-York ... $100 each. [illegible] National Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] Hanover Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Continental Insurance Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Marine Bank ... [illegible]. [illegible] Bank of North America ... [illegible].

[illegible] TO-MORROW, also WEDNESDAY. [illegible] regular sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 29. [illegible] sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days [illegible] Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and a [illegible] Board, on commission. Interest allowed on [illegible] deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible] SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, at 12 o'clock: [illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon 8 per cent. Convertible [illegible] Bonds. [illegible] Southern First Mortgage 7 per cent. [illegible] Central 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1883. [illegible] Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., $20 each. [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., $50 each. [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., $50 each. [illegible] account of whom it may concern, by order of Messrs. [illegible] Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Stock, $100 [illegible].

DANIEL [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE [illegible] elegant household furniture, velvet carpets, [illegible], Gilbert's piano, with æolian attachment, [illegible] oil-paintings, works of art, &c. DANIEL [illegible], Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will [illegible] auction on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) Oct. 27, [illegible] o'clock A. M., all the rich and costly goods of [illegible] description, contained in the first-class private [illegible] No. 254 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., commencing [illegible] kitchen utensils, groceries, stores, provisions, [illegible]. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account [illegible] in the basement, consisting of carved black walnut [illegible] extension table, buffet and chairs, sofas, lounges, together with all the rich China dinner and tea [illegible], silver-ware, and glass-ware, &c. In the [illegible] velvet carpets and rugs, three solid rosewood [illegible] silk covering, centre and sofa tables, corner and [illegible] embroidered lace and linen drapery, large [illegible] bronze, Dresden China vases and ornaments [illegible] clocks, secretary and library bookcases, [illegible] paintings, easy and reception chairs, rosewood [illegible], gas-chandeliers, music cabinet, hall [illegible] English oil-cloths, fine carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, couches, sofas, fauteuils, fine curled hair mattresses, [illegible] beds and bedding, &c., the whole forming a [illegible] and desirable assortment of goods in fine order. [illegible] on morning of sale at the house only.

[illegible] H. [illegible] & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

[illegible] SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, [illegible] at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the Salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., a large and valuable private library [illegible], most of which are richly bound [illegible] beautifully illustrated; among them may be found [illegible] and Bartlett's United States History, Macaulay's [illegible] of England, Dicks' and Josephus' complete [illegible] Lossing's Field-book of the Revolution, Sparks' [illegible] Life of Washington, Scott's Commentaries, [illegible] Poetical Works of Goldsmith, Collins, Wharton, Scott, [illegible], Kane's Arctic Explorations, first and last, [illegible] bound and illustrated; Frank Forrester's Works, [illegible] and Simms' Works, Abbott's Napoleon, Mitchell's [illegible] Atlas, splendid edition, &c., &c., together [illegible] number of miscellaneous novels. Sale without [illegible]. Books now on exhibition.

[illegible] J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE WITH LEASE OF LOT. [illegible] MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, [illegible] 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very [illegible] two-story and basement brick cottage-house [illegible] West 16th-st., together with lease of lot, which [illegible] years to run. House, &c., newly painted, [illegible] perfect repair, 14.9x37 feet; lot 50 feet [illegible] ground rent $60. To a small family desiring a [illegible] residence, the above offers every inducement [illegible]. Can be seen from 2½ to 3½ o'clock. Further particulars [illegible] office of Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

[illegible] S. BANGS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE [illegible], Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales [illegible] Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, [illegible] relinquishing housekeeping, [illegible] to be sold under highest bidder; consisting of beds, [illegible] bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, [illegible], oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, &c. [illegible] rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber [illegible] and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, [illegible] goods, &c. The above lot is one seldom found in an auction-room, [illegible] offers great inducements to dealers and others to [illegible] goods at a very low figure.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]SDAY, OCT. 27, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, [illegible] No. 265 Atlantic, between Boerum and [illegible], Brooklyn, household furniture; Brussels and [illegible] carpets, oil-cloths, suite of painted furniture, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofas, tables, French plate pier [illegible], curtains, cook stove, &c., &c.

[illegible]CIAL SALES STOCK, BONDS, &c.—[illegible] wishing to make special sales of securities can [illegible] made at the large salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible] any expense for offering, except the usual commission [illegible] when sold. [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAYS [illegible] FRIDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

[illegible]WARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

AUCTION SALES.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, G. L. SMITH will sell all the splendid furniture in house No. 122 West 18th-st., without reserve, to close assignment made by H. Dubouvill, consisting of 2 elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureaus, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, glass ware and crockery, &c.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very superior full-blooded bay colt, 15 hands high, and 3 years of age the coming Spring; a perfect animal in every respect, being without fault and of great speed, all of which the owner will give a written guarantee with the bill of sale.

This horse, for his age, is unsurpassed, and can be seen one hour before the sale in front of our store, and will be delivered to the highest bidder immediately. No reservation, as the owner leaves the City. Terms cash—bankable money.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, NEW-YORK.

Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 20, 1857, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1857.—CIRCULAR.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the 1st of October, 1860, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be issued at par, payable as follows:

One-half in any of the Unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871, 1875.

One-half in cash, payable in monthly installments of 10 per cent.

All indebtedness against the Company, matured or unmatured, including all coupons, whether on secured or unsecured bonds, due previous to 1st of October, 1858, will be received in lieu of the cash installments.

All parties who wish any variations of the time of the cash payments may state their own terms, which can probably be accepted by the Company if the subscription reaches a certain amount.

All parties holding the indebtedness of the Company, matured or not matured, may at once exchange it for the new mortgage bonds at par.

Subscriptions will also be received for Loans to the Company, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the above bonds. Receipts, bearing 7 per cent. interest, will be given for these loans, and they will be secured by the deposit, in the hands of the United States Trust Company, of double the amount of the above mortgage bonds.

The above are modifications of the original terms proposed by the circular of 17th August, 1857.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSPENDED payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.

LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 16th Oct. to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 2d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$50,000.—FIRST BONDS AND MORTGAGES, secured on improved real estate in this City and Brooklyn, for sale at a discount. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st., second story.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 136 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. H. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 6th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 28 William-st.

COAL FOR FAMILY USE.—PEACH ORchard of the purest quality, at the lowest market price, from yard—50 cents per ton less from the boats; also, Lehigh, (the genuine article,) and Broad Mountain, together with Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English and American Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.—$3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M.; Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER.

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash; this a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new, City-made, rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front, fully warranted. Price $265 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 432 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.

JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.

H. WARREN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office, each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A package containing certain land patents, issued in the name of John Gibney, of the City of New-York, and located in the Counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, Menard, Mason and Cass, in the State of Illinois, has been mislaid or stolen. All parties are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be given for their return to the undersigned and no questions asked.

JOHN GIBNEY, No. 175 West-st., New-York.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.

CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DIETRICH, Assignees.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped.

FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 26. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their model of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Oct. 24	Saturday ... Nov. 14
Saturday ... Dec. 5	Saturday ... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps,) if from other cities, will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RANKBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $60

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 10½ and 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 11. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 31. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Palatka $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—On and after SATURDAY, Nov. 14, the above steamers will leave at THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. [illegible], will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10¾ A. M., 2 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M., 1¼, 4¼ and 6¼ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the correct style of the [illegible] quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of these and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures, adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 25 and 25 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 148 and 150 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 60 6th-av., New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article, is infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, and may be taken by all classes with perfect safety. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

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JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

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For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

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Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

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Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

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Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; J. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. M. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. H. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watkins, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City, who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 37 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lips a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

Agents—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the sc plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and experienced attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Office No. 120 West 16th-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this city, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, office No. 194 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and assortment of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 58 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. BILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-lawfmM* ARTHUR CHASE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW T. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.

je8-lawfmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je30-lawfmM* Administrator with the will annexed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY against [illegible] MURPHY [illegible] and as her individual capacity, [illegible] and Caroline his wife, John [illegible], William Birdsall, administrator, [illegible], James Duane, William J. [illegible], Benjamin Parr, James Curran, [illegible] Cruikfield, Garret Van Glese, [illegible] O'Rourke, Apollos E. Wetmore, [illegible] David Wetmore, David E. Dodson, [illegible] Wade Rothwell, Michael Loughlin, Joseph W. [illegible], Jamie Mills, Richard Russell, Charles [illegible] rence Nowell, Cornelius Scoreau, William [illegible], Mary Ann Dublin and James Dublin, [illegible] Catharine Mulligan and Michael Mulligan [illegible] Michael Murphy, John Murphy, Margaret [illegible] Peter Murphy. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the [illegible] complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1857. ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1857, and the amended summons and complaint were filed in the said office on the 19th day of September, 1857.

s28-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, [illegible] Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, [illegible] Tunison, deceased, William H. [illegible] Herman, Moses E. Herman, [illegible] guste Solelias, Desire Solelias, John [illegible] Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons [illegible] the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1857. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o13-law6wM* No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD E. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary [illegible] man, his wife, Thomas W. Christie and [illegible] Christie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard [illegible] ery and Susan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, [illegible] B. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. V. [illegible] Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, [illegible] Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey, [illegible] iam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Colam, [illegible] iam, Theodore E. Colam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendant [illegible] Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857. C. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

o26-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and [illegible] M. BAKER against JAMES GARRETT and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] of October, 1857.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] WRIGHT, [illegible] against WILLIAM HOGAN and [illegible], defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. Defendant WILLIAM HOGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 6th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of October, 1857.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
o26-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA MATTHEWS against HENRY MATTHEWS.—Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.

o26-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY T. ROMERTZE against ELIZABETH ROMERTZE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York at the City Hall, on the 28th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o26-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER E. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTER, Esq., No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy28-lawfmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o13-lawfmM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1857.

ap27-lawfmM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament, [illegible] of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857. [illegible]

o13-lawfmM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAMHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. [illegible], commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1857.

au31-lawfmM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 55 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.

my21-lawfmM*

$4 50.—DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY, ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

[illegible] THE BALTIC.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] dealt with. These vigorous measures may deter others from similar attempts.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAVEN.
[illegible] A. M., Monday.

COMMENTS ON THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

Another mail has come, and then another mail upon it, with news from every quarter of the disturbed provinces, and with a most gratifying announcement, very late indeed, from the garrison of Lucknow, though without informing us of any substantial change in the position and prospects of the war. We at home are indeed better pleased to hear that that garrison was safe on the 2d ult., less than six weeks ago, that it had made a second successful sortie, capturing some guns, and bringing in a large supply of provisions, and that there was good hope of their relief in the middle of the month, than we should have been [illegible] of another glorious, but unprofitable victory, [illegible]. Elsewhere, though the end is not [illegible] tending to it. Indeed, no historian, [illegible] to post ever so suspended the interest, [illegible] the preparations, and kept the antagonists as long as the start, as is done by the natural [illegible] of events in this war. Time is now in our [illegible] we everywhere hold out, preserve, gain courage, [illegible] confidence, are reinforced from the mountains [illegible] ocean, and grow continually more and more terrible in the eyes of the foe. To the arrivals [illegible] the Punjab, from Nepaul, from Madras, China [illegible] whole regiments from [illegible] the head of the great column from [illegible] arrival of 2,500 troops at Mauritius [illegible] we may now hope for every [illegible] the work is still all to come. On all sides [illegible] of preparation, the catalogue of the [illegible] gathering of the hosts—nothing complete [illegible] and decisive. The siege train was [illegible] arrive at Delhi, and the assault was then to [illegible]. This was indeed no illusion. On the contrary, [illegible] having gone out from Delhi to [illegible] the dreaded messengers of their doom, [illegible] guns and baggage. Every [illegible]. We are face to face with one [illegible] collecting strength and [illegible]. Whichever side [illegible] must wait their trial and [illegible] their doom. Our people have gone out from [illegible] in force, and routed a body of the insurgents. Major EYRE has again defeated the mutineers from Dinapore. Fresh, but not unexpected, [illegible] in the Punjab, have been speedily extinguished. Thus the intelligence is throughout the more satisfactory and hopeful than we could have ventured to expect, and it is impossible not to feel that we have now broken the back of this terrible affair. Nevertheless, there is peculiarity in the news before us—that it leaves the two sides much where it found them—that is, nearly in the same position and in the same force, with no fortress captured, no territory won, no army destroyed. Though the rebels were everywhere beaten, there they still were; and at the very time that OUTRAM was advancing from Allahabad to Cawnpore it was said that the former place, as well as Benares, was threatened by the insurgents of Oude.

The real change is that, while recovering ourselves, uniting, and slowly augmenting the small bands that have hitherto waged unequal war with the hosts around them, those hosts are themselves melting away. They are not like the smoke of the genie that took form and substance and became a giant; they only rise to evaporate. They may be said to be without form and void. A common cause they cannot have, as the Hindoos can only coöperate with the Mussulmans, and the Mussulmans with the Hindoos, with the secret intention of getting rid of the other at the first convenient opportunity. There has been no manifesto, except a story of greased cartridges, which none believed, and the proclamation of a King whom none respected. There has been no general except NENA SAHIB, for the names mentioned at Delhi are those of humble men, and change from day to day. There has been no plan of operation, except that they who don't know what else to do flock to Delhi, where they are not always comfortable or welcome—where, indeed, they don't always stay. It is true that we hear of the mutineers everywhere; we may encounter them everywhere; but everywhere they are scattered and dissipated, to turn up somewhere else. At this moment it would not be safe to say that the insurgents of Oude are not on their way to Delhi, or that the garrison of Delhi is not on its way to Oude. The insurgents of Oude also threaten Allahabad and Benares. The mutineers of Dinapore diffused an extensive panic down the river, but have been beaten twice higher up. Thus the foe we have to deal with—nameless, causeless, pointless, and aimless—is desultory as a vapor, shallow as an inundation. Never was anything of such formidable dimensions so destitute of consistency. A great people or a great cause will in time find a great General, and so win the day. But, even if the Sepoys should have the luck to find a great soldier, they have not in themselves what he could take hold of. He might as well attempt to grasp a mist, or to command a shoal of herrings. Their faint traditional loyalty to some names and sites would afford but slight groundwork for discipline or government. The weak, listless, vaporing throng would resent efficient command as a worse bondage than the old one. So little solidity or principle is observed in the mutineers, and so little power of turning their opportunities to account, that it has been thought not improbable they will disperse on the arrival of our reinforcements, [illegible] their submission. They may not take either [illegible] courses, for they may not be able to do the [illegible] have encouragement to do the other; but it [illegible] confidently expected that they will make no stand. Does not this prove the worthlessness of their cause, and the justice of ours? If they have a righteous quarrel, what is it? If they have any principle of unity, why does it not appear? If they have great names, stifled heroism, crushed nobility, or any other good thing that we have not acknowledged, now is the time for it to be seen. Yet, there is nothing of the sort. The only displays of anything like enthusiasm have been of the most atrocious character—at Delhi, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and several other places where massacres have been perpetrated. Here the fire has broken out, and there is at least earnestness. Here they must have a real quarrel with us. Then, what is it? At these places the grievance is an assumption of the sovereign rights of certain native Princes. This, in the abstract, is a fair quarrel enough, though, in fact, we have only used the common right of war, or taken the forfeit of broken treaties, or interfered for the common good, in support of order against anarchy and outrage, and no sooner than was necessary. But it is enough that we are not at war anywhere with the people. We are not at war with the country round Delhi, or even with the general inhabitants of Delhi. We are not at war with any country, even with Oude. The garrison of Lucknow no sooner broke through the circle of their besiegers than they found the resources of the country at their disposal. We are only at war with a definite number of regiments of idle and pampered soldiers, with certain pretenders and their armed bands, who have profited by the disturbance, or been drawn into it, and with a few, very few, mere fanatics and enthusiasts animated by a religious zeal. Thus, on the whole, there is an utter want of that common cause, that sense of justice, that nationality, or that religion, which in other instances has bonded myriads into a successful or desperate resistance to the invader or the oppressor. We have against us a disunited crowd, which has renounced its flag in sheer restlessness and wantonness. Like a silly truant, it has taken a holiday, and knows not what to do with it. It is now at large, and only experiences the miseries of liberty without principle. It encounters us every now and then, but without heart, and therefore without success. It flies because it cannot stand before us; it reassembles round its flags because it has nowhere else to go to, and is waylaid and robbed by the very villagers; it returns to the war because it has nothing else to do. That, indeed, will be its course, and the natural death of the mutiny. Every Sepoy fights with a halter round his neck; he knows it; yet he cannot but fight and be beaten.

Victory of Prioress at the Newmarket Second October Races.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 15 ft., with 200 added by the Jockey Club. Certain penalties. The second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course (2 miles, 2 furlongs, 28 yards). 71 subs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, 4 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs. (Tankesley)........ †
Capt. Smith's El Hakim, by The Cure, 3 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs. (Little)........ †
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, by Alarm, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs. (Grimshaw)........ †
Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs., 6 st., 12 lbs. (Plumb) 3

The following also ran:
Mr. J. [illegible]'s Fisherman, 4 yrs., 9 st. 3 lbs., (Wells.)
Mr. A. Nichol's Warlock, 4 yrs., 8 st. 11 lbs., (including 6 lbs. extra.) (Flatman.)
Mr. Mundy's Poodle, aged, 8 st. 5 lbs., (A. Day.)
Mr. Jackson's Saunterer, 3 yrs., 8 st. [illegible] lbs., (including [illegible] lbs. extra,) (J. Osborne.)
Lord Ribblesdale's St. Giles, 3 yrs., 7 st. 13 lbs. (Fordham.)
Madame La Teche de Fay's [illegible], 3 yrs., 7 st., 11 lbs., (W. Abdale.)
Mr. E. Smith's Black Tommy, 3 yrs., 7 st. 11 lbs., (Kendall.)
Mr. T. Hawkin's [illegible], 3 yrs., 7 st. [illegible] lbs., (Prior.)
Sir R. Bulkeley's Tasmania, 3 yrs., 7 st. 5 lbs., (Charlton.)
Mr. J. Day's Zigzag, aged, 6 st., 12 lbs., (Bray.)
Mr. [illegible] Hughes's Emulator, 4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lbs., (D. [illegible])
Mr. [illegible] Hill's Cerva, 4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lbs., (Grimmer.)
Mr. [illegible] Parr's Odd Trick, 3 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs., (Ducker.)
Mr. [illegible] The Poacher, aged, 6 st. 9 lbs., (J. Rogers.)
[illegible], 4 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Pritchard.)
Mr. [illegible] M. Dobler, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Covey.)
Mr. [illegible], 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lbs., (Brown.)
Duke of Bedford's Eloquence, 4 yrs., 6 st. 2 lbs., (Carter.)
Mr. F. Cliff's Sluggard, 3 yrs., 6 st. 2 lbs., (Walters.)
Mr. W. Day's December, 3 yrs., 6 st. 1 lb., (F. Adams.)
Mr. Sulliver's Illuminator, 4 yrs., 5 st. 12 lbs., (Wood.)
Captain Lane's Barfleur, 4 yrs., 5 st. 12 lbs., (Chaloner.)
Mr. W. Saunder's Lima, 3 yrs., 5 st. 12 lbs., carried 5 st. 13 lbs. (J. Snowden.)
Mr. S. William's The Dusty Miller, 3 yrs., 5 st. 9 lbs., (Faulkner.)
Lord W. Powlett's Martinet, 3 yrs., 5 st. 9 lbs., (Custance.)
Mr. Payne's colt by Alarm — Plush, 3 yrs., 5 st. 7 lbs., (Rayner.)
Mr. Greville's Rosati, 4 yrs., 5 st. 5 lbs., (A. Edwards.)
Mr. Alexander's Humbug, 3 yrs., 5 st. 3 lbs. (Boggis.)
Captain White's Moose, 3 yrs., 5 st. 1 lb., (Perry.)
Mr. King's Wild Honey, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs., (Daley.)

Betting at starting: 4 to 1 against M. Dobler, 6 to 1 against El Hakim, 12 to 1 against Warlock, 100 to 8 against Lima, 100 to 7 against Rosati, 15 to 1 against Plush colt, 20 to 1 against Martinet, 20 to 1 against Tasmania, 25 to 1 against Emulator, 20 to 1 against Queen Bess, 25 to 1 each against Fright, Zigzag and Fisherman, 40 to 1 against Poodle, 50 to 1 each against Barfleur, December and Dusty Miller, 60 to 1 each against Eloquence and St. Giles, 100 to 1 each against Prioress and Sluggard.

The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his colors to the front, with Queen Bess, Cerva, M. Dobler, and the Plush Colt following nearly in the order named, Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zigzag, Warlock, Princess and Poodle lying in the middle of the ruck. These positions were unchanged until reaching the ditch, when Cerva rushed to the front, Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick third, Emulator, El Hakim, Prioress, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and the Plush Colt forming the next lot. At the Bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock, Plush Colt, and Poodle dropped back, and Cerva resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they descended the hill, Odd Trick, Emulator and Zigzag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the cords Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioress running by herself on the far side third, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and Emulator showing in front of the ruck. One of the most exciting Cesarewitch finishes ever seen then ensued. Prioress half way up the cords seemed to be about coming in alone, but the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set to, and the judge unable to separate the first three pronounced a dead heat with Prioress, Queen Bess, and El Hakim; Fright was next about a length-and-a-half behind them, Zigzag was fifth, about a length in advance of Warlock, who was sixth, and Martinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot [illegible] straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy and the Poacher.

DECIDING HEAT.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, (bred in America,) 4 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs. (Fordham)........ 1
Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 yrs. 6 st. 9 lbs. (Bray) 2
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs. (Grimshaw)........ 3

Betting—5 to 4 against El Hakim, 2 to 1 against Prioress, 3 to 1 against Queen Bess.

The "heat" was run after the last race in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about 50 yards Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "the American's beaten!" But Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and quitting her opponents half-way up the cords won cleverly by a length-and-a-half; El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors, and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England. An objection was made by the rider of Queen Bess against the rider of El Hakim, on the ground of a cross.

Wreck of American Vessels, with Loss of Life, on the British Coast.

LOSS OF THE BOSTON BARK WARDEN AND SEVEN LIVES.

Correspondence of the London Star.

BIDEFORD, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

On Thursday night last, when the storm commenced, and the glass indicated danger, and the wind on shore, every preparation was made by the branch of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for the life-boat service, (in case of need,) and a good watch and look-out was kept. It was so thick that no one could see any distance; and previous to daylight the American bark *Warden*, of Boston, 400 tons, with 450 of railway iron, from Newport for Havannah, got embayed outside Baggy Point, and was totally lost on the Staunton or Braunton Sands, about two miles off the land. The Captain and three men were washed on shore on portions of the wreck, but seven of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

The wreck (literally firewood) was strewed on the the coast for many miles around.

I was early on the spot, and have provided food and ample clothing and comforts for the poor fellows saved, who are much exhausted, and wait the American consul's order for their disposal.

I find that the vessel struck, and the crew instantly took to the mizzen-mast, but that the violence of the sea shook the masts out of her, and broke her up instanter, so that if it had been daylight there was no chance of rescuing any of the poor fellows.

Our life-boat's men were ready and willing for any emergency at the time if required.

LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON AND THREE LIVES.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. TAYLOR, manager of the New Steam Tug Company, was posted at the underwriters' rooms at Liverpool.

VALENTIA, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that the *Lexington* is no more. We left this harbor at 11¾ A. M., wind N., fresh breeze, and rising glass. All went on well until after we got round Bray Head, when it came on to blow a gale from the N. W., with very heavy sea, and engine working at slow speed, for the west passage for Valentine Harbor, engines working dead slow, the rope parted at the ship's hawse-pipe. It was then impossible to get fast to her again; by the time we could get the hawser in the ship would be on the rocks and all hands perished. I ran to leeward, and got thirteen hands on board. I got the life-boat out. Mr. BREWSTER (mate) and the boy, GODFREY volunteered. They were in the boat for some time, but, not able to get at the ship, I got them on board, made another run at the weather-side of the ship; and, amidst a terrific sea running, we succeeded in getting one man. Lines were thrown on board, but the other poor fellows seemed to be bewildered, and were unable to make the ropes fast to themselves and jump overboard. We were then so close to the rocks that the hands saved begged for me to back out. The life-boat I lost, and very thankful to get clear so well. We got, besides, some damage to our port-quarter in getting the men saved from the ship. I am afraid three men are drowned, but there may be some hopes; the ship went in at the back of Saswell Rock, and disappeared from us. The gale still increasing, I put back to Valentia. I should have telegraphed you last evening, but, going on shore, something had happened to the wires. The ship went on about 3½ o'clock P. M. on Puffin Island, (St. Finan Bay.) It is blowing a gale from the Northwest. I shall have to get some fuel as soon as the weather will permit, and will lose no time in getting home.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HARVEY,
Master of the steam-tug *Resolute*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

COTTON—The market opened buoyant, and a speculative demand sprung up under the advices by the *Persia*, but upon the advance of the rates of discount by the Bank of England, the market became dull, and closed quietly at the rates advised ⅌ *Europa*. The sales of the three days amounted to about 19,000 bales,—including some 7,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters.

At Manchester business was almost suspended, and prices were nominal. Where sales were made previous rates were obtained.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., RICHARDSON BROTHERS and others report a generally dull market. Flour slow of sale at a decline of 6d. ⅌ bbl., except on choice lots, which were scarce and firm. Western Canal 30s.@30s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. Wheat in moderate demand at 1d.@2d. decline on red and 2d.@3d. on white. Red quoted at 7s. 6d.@8s.; white, 8s. 6d.@9s., and 9s. 3d. for choice. Indian Corn in fair request at 36s. 6d.@37s. ⅌ quarter for mixed; 37s. 6d. for yellow and 41s.@42s. for white.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and unchanged, but tending downward. Pork dull. Bacon in limited demand at steady prices. Lard very dull. No sales of importance. Tallow dull and quotations nominal. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report a considerable improvement in Lard—small sales at 71s.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull at 42s. for Pots, and 41s. for Pearls. Spirits of Turpentine—small sales at 36s. 6d.@39s. Resin in fair demand at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for Common. Nothing doing in Oils. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Bark—Philadelphia nominal at 11s. 6d.; sales of Baltimore at 9s. 6d.@10s. Wool irregular and rather lower.

London Produce Market.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and WHEAT 2s. cheaper. SUGAR very dull and 2s.@3s. lower. At the auction sales nearly all was withdrawn. COFFEE firm. TEA inactive. RICE dull. SALTPETRE 2s. lower. INDIGO—The quarterly sales were in progress, and a fair spirit prevailed; prices were [illegible] in advance of the July rates, but not quite so high as those prevailing before the sale. TALLOW easier—selling at 57s.@57s. 3d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL nominal. Scotch PIG IRON 60s.@62s. 6d.

London Money Market.

On Saturday (the day the *Europa* sailed) an excessive demand prevailed for money, caused by the unfavorable nature of the American advices by the *Persia*, and the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rates. On Monday morning the Bank Directors held a meeting, and before eleven o'clock announced a further rise of *one* per cent. in their minimum rate of discount—that is, they advanced the rate from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., both for the discount of mercantile bills and loans on stock. Consols rapidly fell under this movement to 87⅛—a decline during the day of no less than 1⅛ ⅌ cent. On Tuesday, Consols went as low as 86⅞, but subsequently rallied and closed firmly at 87⅛@87¼ for money and account. Railway and other securities participated in the downward movement, but not to the same extent as Consols. The Bank of Ireland followed the example of the Bank of England and advanced its rates to 7 ⅌ cent. At Hamburg the rate of discount had advanced to 7½ ⅌ cent., and similar movements were in progress in other Continental cities.

The extent of the applications to the Bank for accommodation continued extraordinary on Tuesday under the anticipation of a further advance in rates, but on the whole, says the *Times*, the day may be considered to have passed satisfactorily. The gold withdrawals from the Bank were light, as specie remittances could not be made to the United States at any material profit.

The failure of Ross, MITCHELL & Co., engaged in the Canadian trade, and having a house in Toronto, was announced in London on Tuesday. Liabilities estimated at £250,000, while their assets were recently valued at about £350,000. It was thought that the suspension would be but temporary.

Four or five failures were announced from Glasgow, including J. MONTEITH & Co., large shippers of Glasgow goods to America; MACDONALD & Co. and WALLACE & Co. Two failures in London, in connection with these Scotch houses, were also reported. Estimates of the aggregate liabilities of the Glasgow firms run as high as £1,500,000, but the *Times* considers this an exaggeration.

The Bank of Pennsylvania had advised their London correspondents that remittances would be made with undisturbed regularity. The city article of the London *Times* of Oct. 13, says: "As respects the commercial losses to be sustained on this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Havre. Here, it is feared Manchester, Bradford, and Glasgow will suffer considerably."

Glasgow Pig Iron Market.

The market had been much depressed, but on the 13th a slight recovery took place and a good deal of business was done. 60s. was offered, but holders wanted 61s.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 14—3 P. M.

COTTON very quiet to-day, but prices firm, owing to light stock.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat, a declining tendency. Corn steady.

PROVISIONS without change from yesterday.

LONDON, Wednesday—2 P. M.

Consols for Money, 87⅛@87¼; do. for account, 87⅜.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent reports great pressure in the monetary and commercial world at that place. Very high rates of discount were being paid. Two large houses had suspended. The great house of POSKOWATS, at Pesth, had failed. Many cotton and silk manufacturers were expected to follow.

The *Ariel* was reported off Southampton this morning, but it proved to be false. No news of the *City of Baltimore*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 24.

$27,000 N.Y. State 6s, '58	94	650 N. Y. & Cen. R.R. s3	58
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	92¼	150 do........b10	58
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	90	10 do........	57⅞
10,000 do........	92⅝	100 do........s10	57⅞
1,000 Michigan State 6s	81	100 do........s10	58
5,000 Missouri State 6s.	64⅞	100 do........c	58⅛
5,000 do........s3	64⅞	100 do........b60	60
5,000 do........s30	64⅞	300 do........	58⅞
5,000 do........s30	64⅞	150 do........s3	58⅞
2,000 do........	65	150 do........	58
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70..	66½	20 La Crosse & Mil. R..	6
2,000 Virginia 6s........	73	20 New-Jersey R. R..	108
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	68	12 Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	82
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s..	76	20 Reading Railroad..	26
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s..	75	25 Erie Railroad........	10
3,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs..	75	400 do........s3	9
1,000 E. R. C. Bs, '71..	30	200 do........	9⅛
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs..	47	80 do........	9⅞
2,000 do........	46½	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R..	8
1,000 H. R. RR., 1st M.	81	55 M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	15
1,500 Ill. Can. RR. Bds	64	5 Panama R. R........	64⅞
15 Metropolitan Bank.	74	100 do........	64
10 Pacif. M. St. Co..	64½	50 do........s10	64
20 do........	64	100 Ill. Central R. R..	75⅞
40 Del. & Hud Can.Co.	88	350 do........s10	76
50 Penn. Coal Co..	52	50 do........	76
50 Gal. & Chi. R.R..	58	25 do........	75¼
250 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	25	50 do........s10	75⅞
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R..	58½	300 do........b3	77
50 do........s15	58¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts. RR..	8
70 do........	59	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	18

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N.Y. State 6s, '66.	100½	100 Cumb. Coal Co....	5½
10,000 N.Y. State 6s, '73	101	9 Chic. & Rk.Is.R....	60
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	92½	21 do........	59½
1,000 Mo. State 6s........	65	50 N.Y. Cent. R. R. s10	59¼
1,000 Ill.Cen.R.R. Bds.	64	150 do........b10	60
5,000 do........s15	63⅞	50 do........s3	60
2,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s.	75	100 do........s10	59⅞
500 N.Y.Cen.R.R. 7s.	88	75 do........	60
2,000 Hud.R.R.R. 2d M.	68	50 do........s6	60
2,000 Goshen Br'h Bds	47	250 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	25½
10 Home Ins. Co........	105	20 Manhattan Gas Co..	110
50 Del. & H.Can.Co.s15	87	50 La C. & Mil. R.R....	5
10 do........	87½	250 Erie Railroad........	9¼
5 Pacific Mail St'p Co.	66	100 Hud. Riv. RR....b60	15
10 do........	64½	100 Reading R. R....s10	21½

MONDAY, Oct. 26—A. M.

The *Baltic* steamship from Liverpool, Wednesday, (afternoon,) Oct. 14, arrived at this port last evening. Her financial news is important, as bringing the responses to the New-York accounts of Sept. 30, by the *Persia*. These accounts were the first of the fall of Exchange to par at 103 ⅌ cent. They arrived out on Saturday, Oct. 10. On the following Monday, the Court of Directors of the Bank of England met, and *immediately ordered an advance of the rate of discount to 7 ⅌ cent.*, and the Funds fell on that and the next day as low as 86⅞, recovering on Wednesday and leaving off at 2 o'clock, 88 ⅌ cent. The French Bank advanced the rate to 6½ ⅌ cent. At Hamburg the rate went to 7½ ⅌ cent. Further India news had been received in London, with less favorable quotations of Exchange, though an improved market is advised for manufactured goods. Singular to say the *Persia's* advices caused a stiff market at Liverpool for Cotton. The succeeding advice from London that discounts had been advanced to 7 ⅌ cent., created a dullness, prices leaving off the same as by the *Europa*. Breadstuffs were somewhat lower, particularly in the London market, and Sugars gave way 2s.@3s. the cwt. In American Stocks, in London, there was some speculation going on at the reduced prices, and a paragraph in the London *Times* would authorize the inference of large orders, based on the expectation that the panic is to be of short continuance. On Tuesday, Oct. 13, there were sales of Illinois Central shares at 94@94½ ⅌ cent., sterling, against quotations from New-York of 84@85 federal money, and the bid for the Bonds was 78 sterling, against sales on this side at 77 federal money. Sales of New-York and Erie shares at 17@18, against an advice of 13½@13½, and of New-York Central at 55 against 61 ⅌ cent. on this side. The general tenor of the money speculations of the leading journal, however, show that while heavy losses to the manufacturers of Manchester and other districts in England, and to Lyons and Paris, were anticipated from the American troubles, the full measure of the financial embarrassment on this side had not been taken, nor the suspension of the New-York banks at all looked for.

The *Baltic* brings £72,600 sterling in Gold, equal to almost $360,000. The engagements for this steamer, and the *Persia* to sail the following Saturday, Oct. 17, were estimated in London at *two million dollars*, which, if at all near the mark, would lead to the anticipation of a million and a half by the last named steamer, due here on Wednesday. At the hour of writing we have no means of consulting the private mercantile letters by the present arrival, but the *Europa* brought intelligence that the English underwriters would be more than full on the treasure to come by the *Persia*.

Although the ninth week of the pressure just closed, witnessed a good many additional failures or extensions of payment among the heavy merchants, and the Stock Exchange showed on Friday and Saturday a lower range of prices, the market for money was somewhat easier to dealers at bank, and there was a manifestation at most of the large banks to increase the line of accommodation, where good short paper was offered for discount. This relief, though not seen or perhaps sensibly felt in the neighborhood of Wall-street, where the gloom from the embarrassment of the great houses continues, it is important to the thousand and odd mercantile firms, trading in a moderate way, or having their business snugged up, who have not thus far yielded to the pressure or begged day on their engagements. It is important also to the produce trade from the West, on the eve of the close of Lake navigation. The difficulty with some of the banks is to find the right sort of paper upon which to put out their reserve of means. The rates of discount outside of bank are still greatly unsettled, and the confidence of money lenders in what has hitherto rated prime bills, very much impaired. The new transactions making are at 18@20 per cent. The Domestic Exchanges, even with the interior cities, grow rather worse, though as a large portion of the returns from Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., are made in Gold, the operation tends to keep down the value of Gold here, and to supply the remittances making to Charleston, where all the banks have not yet suspended. The brokers' quotation for Gold on Saturday was only 100½@100¾ ⅌ cent. buyers, and 101@101½ sellers. Philadelphia funds 93½@94; Baltimore, 92; Richmond, 88@90; Boston, 99@99½ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Vanderbilt* and the *Atlantic* on Saturday were higher, the pick of bills on London selling at 105 ⅌ cent. The range, however, continues wide, and sales were made at 101@103½@105 at 60 days, and 106@106½ for bills 20@30 days to run. The feeling was less troubled on Saturday in regard to the return of bills drawn in September and early in this month on Liverpool and London. There is not the slightest probability that any of the produce bills will be refused while other bills, known as banker's, were nearly all under acceptance at the last dates, and those that have since been drawn by the suspended or weak houses, cannot amount to a very large sum in the aggregate; the utmost caution having been shown by remitters in selecting the few bills they have been able in the last three or four weeks to pay for. The most of Mr. ROSS's bills are under acceptance by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool. It is only such as were recently drawn on the branch firm of R. HALLEY, WILSON & Co., of Liverpool, that are in peril. The agents in this city of the two or three Scotch Banks and the correspondents of the London Joint Stock Banks have drawn little or nothing which was not under acceptance at the latest date. These banks are of undoubted strength. The standard banking firms who draw on PEABODY, BROWNS, DENNISTOUN, FIELDEN and others, are under no apprehension as to their friends on the other side, nor ought the public to be, in view of their known strength, and the fact constantly made manifest to us, that the English banking and mercantile community are not so mercurial in seasons of difficulty or prosperity as our own, and far less subject to be moved in their trust and confidence in each other and in the stability of their own trade. That they will have their losses, and heavy ones, for the time being, from the state of things on this side, there is no question; but their profits have been large of late years, and their wealth is understood to be great.

The foreign trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted in the entries of foreign merchandise, including the dry goods table in our last paper, to $2,807,332, against $2,754,484 same week last year. The Exports of the week, of which an unusually large share was in miscellaneous articles, partly of foreign growth seeking a better market, amounted to $2,132,124, against $1,390,116 the corresponding week last year. There was no Export of Specie. The same week last year, $201,325. The receipts of Foreign Gold were $315,000, from England *via* Boston, and $180,000 from Havana. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $5,865,709, against $5,514,496 at the close of the previous week. The increase came from the Boston office in Coin by express. The actual disbursements have exceeded the ordinary Customs receipts by nearly $300,000. The Banks will probably show an increase of Specie in their statement this afternoon, and the new discounts of the past week having been confined to less than half the Banks, a further liquidation of the aggregate loan column is anticipated—$542,087 from the Grocers' Bank alone, which has gone into voluntary liquidation.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted to........ $186,893,000

Add two weeks in October........	8,426,370
Total to date........	$195,319,370
Against same time, 1856........	181,043,534
Increase to date........	$14,275,836

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous

Goods to the 30th September........	$54,363,000
Add two weeks in October........	5,628,978
Total to date........	$59,991,978
Against same time, 1856........	65,170,778
Decrease to date........	$5,178,800

The same tables make the direct export of

specie to the 30th September........	$33,448,000
Add two weeks in October........	239,000
Total to date........	$33,727,000
Against same time, 1856........	29,649,389
Increase to date........	$4,081,611

Stock Market had an adverse turn on Friday, after the mail by the *Europa* was delivered equal in several instances to 5 ⅌ cent. and in the case of New-York Central, which had previously gone up as high as 69½ ⅌ cent. the reaction was 10@11 ⅌ cent. On Saturday, toward the close of business, the tone of the market partially improved, and 1@2 ⅌ cent. higher prices were paid at the Second Board. The general market left off without animation, though under a less despondent feeling than ruled the day before. The changes since Saturday week exhibit a general decline, and the prominent ones were:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.
New-York Central........	65	60 @59
Erie........	11½	9 @ 9¼
Illinois Central........	78	77 @77¾
Illinois Central Bonds........	60¾	64 @63⅞
Reading........	32½	25½@25
Toledo........	28	25½@25
Galena........	68	58 @59
Rock Island........	68½	59 @59½
Panama........	71	64 @64⅞
Delaware........	93½	87 @87½
Missouri Sixes........	66	65 @65⅛
Virginia Sixes........	82	72 @73¼

A correspondent inquires if another attempt, as he has heard intimated, is to be made at the Clearing House to enforce the settlement of balances between the banks in specie. We should say, certainly not before the general resumption by the banks to the public as well as to each other. Any attempt in the contrary direction, for the purpose, as it would be, to discredit country money, would more likely lead to the dissolution or disruption of the Clearing House itself. In reference to country currency, we have the following note from the Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank:

METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there exists an impression that the circulating notes of the country Banks are sealed and stored in the vaults of this Bank only as a basis for the Clearing-House settlement of balances, and this to the detriment of the country Banks and the public, who, it is urged, need the currency, I take this opportunity to say that the City Banks will pay out all they can in their daily operations and deposit with this Bank only the remainder of their receipts. I also say that we will deliver to any person or any Bank such amounts of these bills as are wanted for circulation.

H. L. JACQUES, Vice-President.

The circulating notes of the Island City Bank are provided for, in full, by the Bank Department, and will be redeemed on presentation at the Manhattan Bank.

The Canal revenues of the State amount this season, to the close of the second week in October, to $1,598,213, or less by $467,039 than to the same period last season.

The circulating notes of the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, lately in trouble, have been restored to full credit at the Suffolk and Metropolitan Banks.

The Governor of Missouri is for further strong and direct measures to secure the prompt payment of interest on the Public Debt, and favors the stoppage of the issue to the Railways under pay. In addition to the present Sinking and Interest Funds, provided by the last Legislature, he suggests *that a direct tax be levied on the whole property of the State*, at a rate to render certain, [illegible] payable [illegible]. The present [illegible] of which [illegible] Railway, already in operation [illegible] Jefferson City.

The Providence *Journal* states that the immediate or cash liabilities of the Banks in Rhode Island are now reduced to $3,300,000, while their Bills Receivable and other assets amount to $16,-900,000. It is intimated that the circulation of this little State has fallen into discredit, as compared with other New-England money, in Boston and New-York, by reason of the heavy burden of the renewal of mercantile paper which should have been paid in these cities and in Philadelphia.

The Illinois Central Company will resume payment on its interest coupons to-day. The amount overdue is $156,912. The notes payable of the concern, partly overdue, amount to $3,510,-915, of which $412,878, secured by collateral or indorsed by the individual directors, are provided for, by preference, in the recent assignment. The reliable resources of the Company are reckoned at $1,841,871, and their condit'on, present and contingent, would seem to be, in brief, as follows:

Coupons, notes payable and book accounts........	$6,760,551
Optional right scrip due in January........	[illegible]
Coupons and interest on notes, in April........	[illegible]
Together........	$6,126,694
Available resources, as above........	1,841,871
Total funded or secured........	$[illegible]

The outstanding optional rights to the unsubscribed Capital, expiring by limitation in January, February and July, 1858, are equal to 83,000 shares at $40, or $3,320,000. Against 80,000 of these shares, it is proposed to issue a Convertible Loan, bearing 8 ⅌ cent. interest, each bond of $1,000 made subject to surrender, (or conversion,) at any time before 1860, for 25 shares of stock with $40 each paid thereon. The payments upon this Loan of $3,200,000 will be called for by installments in February, April, May, and August, 1858. The inducements to subscribe are: 1. To the holders of the optional rights, who thereby extend their stock privilege to the year 1860. 2. To the present holders of 172,000 shares of stock, on which $40 has been paid, to save a further immediate assessment of $10 ⅌ share, and to secure the early release of their property from the assignment; and 3. To the holders of $3,097,000 unsecured Notes Payable, which, after maturity, bear no more than the rate of interest on the new bond, without the same right of conversion.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

ACRES.	BUYING PRICE.	ACRES.	SELLING PRICE.
40........	95	40........	105
80........	75	80........	85
120........	65	120........	75
160........	75	160........	85

Market active.

How shall the Banks Resume?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several courses of policy are advocated to lead to this desirable end:

First—a further contraction—which would continue and increase the present derangement of the exchanges, and may finally leave the Banks with their own debts paid,—and their capital represented by 60 millions of protested paper. This "steep and thorny path to *Hades*," is the path they seem to be pursuing. The violent contraction of the currency in New-York *is the cause of the derangement in the exchanges*, both foreign and domestic. A Western man who owes money in New-York and Philadelphia, will pay *the latter* in preference, because his money will go further there. And he has a strong show of morality for his course. Why should he pay 107 dollars to discharge his debt of 100 dollars in New-York, so that the New-Yorker, with this 100 dollars, may discharge *his* debt of 107 dollars in England? This shows that the contraction of the currency *must* impede collections unless the exchange be paid by New-Yorkers; which is in fact the case. Again, the low price of foreign exchange is an impediment to foreign shipments of produce;—or if the produce be shipped the loss falls upon the seller or shipper. If these things be so, there can be no doubt that the excessive contraction of the currency is the road to ruin—injuring alike the farmer, the merchant, and the banker. The advocates of contraction *have had their way* so far. They have protested ten or twenty millions of the assets of the Banks, and have caused their suspension. Let them *be tolerant of other opinions now*.

Second—There are some advocates of a liberal expansion of the currency in hopes that *all* debts may be liquidated and *all bad bargains got rid of* before the resumption shall be undertaken. The experience of the last resumption proves that this hope is delusive. It would only defer the agony. Now, there is another course which I desire to urge. I believe it to be neither cruel in practice, nor objectionable in principle. I would propose an expansion of bank loans to solvent parties, until Sterling exchange shall be at 108. At this rate no gold could be exported profitably. A man with 100 sovereigns in hand to-day, can pay a debt of £100 in England by sending all the gold; but by buying a bill of exchange on England he can pay the same debt with 92 of the sovereigns. Of course he does not send the gold. If exchange were at 108 he could still pay his £100 in England with 99 sovereigns here; and he would still prefer to buy a bill. Of course he would *then* not send gold, any more than *now*, with exchange at 101.

So long as gold cannot be shipped profitably, it will bear only a nominal premium; and with exchange at 108, resumption would be as near and as possible as if it remained at 101.

We are informed of the expected arrival of £400,000 by the next steamer from England. We may perhaps expect $2,000,000 per week for the next month, besides the receipts from California.

A moderate expansion of the currency would produce a good feeling on the part of the community towards the Banks, instead of the exasperation now existing, and likely to increase, as their action is seen or believed to be the cause of low prices to the farmer, and ruin to the merchant. I hold that this good feeling is necessary in order that the Banks may resume. Let us have this at once, and then the influx of gold from England and California will find its way to the Banks and resumption will be quite practical within a month.

The danger of a continued contraction, here, and a continued import of gold from England *is in the effect of the drain upon her*. Her financial revenge—or, perhaps, I should say means of defence, is terrible. Her Bankers will discredit every bill of American origin—American produce will be forced upon a panic-stricken market, and "slaughtered" at ruinous rates—American stocks will be returned upon us and the current of gold will be reversed at any cost. Therefore, let our financiers look to it in time. Let us stop this unnatural and unnecessary influx of gold; and let us assure uncle John Bull that we will lean upon him no more than is absolutely necessary to calm the excited minds of our Bank managers.

But I may be asked, how can an expansion be safely made, and the terrors of the Clearing-House avoided? I answer, let all the Banks resolve to discount, *daily*, 10 ⅌ cent. more than their receipts—and let them do it. Then no Bank can be materially compromised at the settlement, by reason of having kept good faith. Let them also agree to continue the reception of country bank-notes for say three or six months, or some other *definite time*, so as to insure those Banks against a sudden call, and thus encourage them to accommodate their customers.

If right reason prevail, I have faith in an early
RESUMPTION.

The Country Circulation—The Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Lex" in Saturday's paper, need be under no anxiety with regard to the circulation of the City or State Banks. The banks are not going to protest on their circulation, and if any one chooses to protest those of the Banks already gone into liquidation, it will be at his own expense.

The country Banks may discount, to a reasonable extent, short produce bills, send them on here for collection and receive from the depositary of the Clearing House their own notes in return. In this way their notes will be kept in active circulation, and the amount of reserve notes here, never excessive. In a short time there will be in or on its way to New-York, a barrel of flour, hypothecated as it were, for every $5 of circulation. Will not this with the stocks already pledged be ample security?

OCTOBER, 1857. FAIRFAX.

Stock Auction Sales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. [illegible] has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his regular sales of Mondays and Thursdays) [illegible] his regularly advertised [illegible] other [illegible] at public auction. [illegible] to sell at such times as suits their [illegible], without regard to his regular days [illegible].

Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' [illegible] we were led to anticipate, the public [illegible] yesterday, in their desire to have a [illegible] nation of the facts in the case of [illegible] O'Connor & Bro. The latter, after [illegible] ply to the charges of the Bank, [illegible] announced their application for the [illegible] insolvent laws, and an end was put to [illegible] ceedings. The result of this [illegible] derstand it is, that the Bank [illegible] securities at first transferred to [illegible] those put into the hands of Mr. [illegible] ferred to the Bank when the [illegible] go with the other assets into the [illegible] tees to be appointed by the Court, [illegible] get merely its per centage along [illegible] tors of the firm. How this [illegible] of the insolvent laws can be [illegible] public declaration that the firm [illegible] make good its account with the Bank, [illegible] easy to perceive.

We have refrained hitherto from [illegible] comments on the facts developed [illegible] as they affect the character of the [illegible] wished to see, first, a full legal investigation of the facts, and because, second, the interest [illegible] press might be thought injurious or [illegible] under the changed state of the case [illegible] free to allude to it; and we trust [illegible] thought officious or meddlesome in [illegible] Directors that they owe to the public [illegible] Bank, an early, full and frank statement [illegible] tion, coupled with such answer [illegible] proper to the statement of Mr. O'Connor [illegible] now stand, the public is led to look [illegible] its notes, (without good reason, [illegible]) Bank is to go on, (as we trust it [illegible]) cannot too soon be resorted. [illegible] assured, will look at this matter [illegible] with us in the propriety as well [illegible] ting the Bank right before the public [illegible] confidence by an unreserved statement [illegible] proper for the public to know.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, Oct. [illegible]

The quantity sent by railroad this [illegible] 868.07; by canal, 21,844.10; for the [illegible] tons, against 69,000.10 the last week. [illegible] for the corresponding week last year [illegible] tons.

The demand for prepared coal is good, [illegible] stove-coal, but broken is a drug in the [illegible] can be purchased at reduced rates. [illegible] by the stoppage of so many iron works [illegible].

The trade sums up this week as follows [illegible] loss from every region and in the [illegible] tons; compared with the corresponding [illegible] year:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Railroad........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hud. Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal Co........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton, South........	6,270	[illegible]
Total........	169,100	[illegible]

The loss and gain from the different [illegible] by the different avenues, sums up as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—R. R........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill—Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh—R. R........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh—Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hud. Canal........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Coal Co........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton, South........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	4,044,410	[illegible]

Add the loss from the Wilkesbarre Region [illegible] 90,000 tons, and the aggregate loss of [illegible] to market this year compared with the [illegible] 234,435.

The Lumber Trade of Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune.

From a lengthy article upon the [illegible] trade of this State, the following figures of [illegible] production are condensed:

Total lumber on Eastern Slope [illegible]
Total lumber on Western Slope [illegible]
Total lumber on North Peninsula [illegible]
Grand Total [illegible]
Lath on Eastern Slope [illegible]
Lath on Western Slope [illegible]
Grand Total [illegible]
Aggregate value of lumber [illegible]
Aggregate value of lath [illegible]
Total Valuation [illegible]
Aggregate of capital employed [illegible]
Shingles manufactured [illegible]
Value [illegible]
Average number of men employed the year round [illegible]
Number of horses employed [illegible]

At the moderate estimate of thirty cents [illegible] each hand, and fifty cents for each [illegible] sumption is equal to two million dollars [illegible]. The grocery supplies for the entire lumbering [illegible] are obtained chiefly in Detroit. Our lumber [illegible] ing and fishing interests combine to furnish [illegible] best home market in the Union, and one [illegible] seasons when a large surplus is not con[illegible] seek a market, can boast its independence of [illegible] and "bears" of the great commercial Metropolis.

Until recently, Albany has been the great [illegible] for our lumber. Chicago is now, however, [illegible] to precedence. All from Western Michigan [illegible] exception of a small portion sent to Milwaukee [illegible] now shipped to Chicago, as well as a large [illegible] the eastern part of the State. The shipments [illegible] port in 1856, amounted to 456,673,[illegible] feet of [illegible] 135,876,000 feet of lath, and 79,235,[illegible] shingles.

Although we have the largest tract of [illegible] world, (as well as the finest quality,) [illegible] haustible; and as the stock cannot be re[illegible] increase in the price must be in a correspon[illegible] to the diminution of the supply. [illegible] newly-settled States and Territories become [illegible] populated, the current proportion to the [illegible] will probably be greater than ever.

The dense forests in the interior of [illegible] not yet reached, the expense of hauling [illegible] great for the present prices to warrant. [illegible] becomes scarce, this will, however, all be [illegible] to market. Even now mills are being located [illegible] distance of from five to ten miles from [illegible] five years ago the lumber would not have [illegible] as a gift. It is thought that four years [illegible] be hauled six miles as cheaply as it can [illegible] for three, owing to the increased facilities [illegible] settlements are extended. Under [illegible] stances in the pine regions of Maine, land [illegible] not considered worth the taxes, was [illegible] for more than the average price at which [illegible] desirable locations had previously been [illegible] are also in our State immense forests of [illegible] the same region with those of pine, the [illegible] of which must ultimately become almost [illegible] stable, but its manufacture will not be [illegible] until pine becomes scarce.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, [illegible]

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the [illegible] Boston for the two weeks ending Oct. 23, [illegible] lows:

Dry Goods........	$[illegible]	Sundries........	[illegible]
Specie........	118,611	Tin........	[illegible]
Iron and Steel........	211,746	Copper........	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses........	30,587	Fish and Oil........	[illegible]
Coffee........	21,314	Other Articles........	[illegible]
Gin........	[illegible]	Total........	[illegible]
Fruit........	[illegible]	Corresponding two weeks in 1856........	[illegible]
Wool........	131,744	Increase in 1857........	[illegible]
Hides and Skins........	114,167		
Saltpetre........	20,121		
Linseed........	25,321		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday Oct. [illegible]

FLOUR declined with a moderate [illegible] sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 80@$4 75 for super[illegible] Wisconsin; $4 [illegible] for extra Ohio and [illegible] $5 12½@$5 25 for good extra Michigan [illegible]. WHEAT steady and active; sales [illegible] for Chicago Spring; 68c. for Milwaukee Club; [illegible] White Indiana and $1 10 for White Canadian. [illegible] firm; sales 10,000 bushels at 58c. OATS [illegible] 8,000 bushels, on the spot, at [illegible] bushels, to arrive, at 34c. WHISKY [illegible] 300 bbls. at 16½c. ⅌ gallon. FREIGHTS [illegible] for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports* [illegible] hours ending at noon to-day—[illegible] 90,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; [illegible] els Oats. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] 20,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats [illegible].

OSWEGO, Saturday, [illegible]

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT lower. [illegible] bush. at $1 10 for White Indiana [illegible] Chicago Spring. CORN steady. Sales [illegible] 60c.@60c. *Lake Imports to-day*—67,000 [illegible] 31,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] 31,000 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. [illegible] *Montreal*—1,400 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, [illegible]

COTTON unchanged; sales [illegible] market closing dull. [illegible] FLOUR is steady at $5. [illegible] Nothing doing in FREIGHTS or [illegible] is selling at 16c. Financial affairs [illegible] Business is generally very quiet.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. [illegible]

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT [illegible] dull. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo* [illegible] Flour, 32,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments to* [illegible] No Flour or Wheat; 71,000 bush. Corn. [illegible] day—3,000 bbls. Flour; 57,000 bush. [illegible] bush. Corn.

[illegible], Saturday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day [illegible] for Middling. [illegible]

The sales of Cotton to-day [illegible] unchanged prices.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

The *Journal* reports no sales of [illegible] PRINTING CLOTHS this week. Sales of [illegible] 7,000 bales, at 4⅞@4½c. for Middling.